

update

Vol. 3, no. 12, June 11, 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

Geneva. The UNDP Governing Council, which meets here from 29 May to 22 June, will decide on a proposal that all future UNDP technical co-operation projects be executed by national governments. Currently, about 16 per cent of UNDP's projects are carried out by governments with the rest by agencies of the UN system. The recommendation by UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III was in response to legislative mandates from the General Assembly and the 48-member Governing Council, which has called for national execution as the "ultimate modality" of technical co-operation wherever possible. If adopted, UN executing agencies could become implementing agencies under national execution.

UNDP, with 112 field offices serving 153 developing countries, is the central funding body of the UN development system. However, to maintain development activities at present levels for the fifth programme cycle of 1992-1996, the organization will need increased funding of at least 10 per cent per annum. This would mean raising US\$6.7 billion for the fifth cycle compared with \$4.74 billion during the fourth cycle.

Many country programmes currently consist of a large number of small and not

necessarily related projects. The new proposal would mean fewer but larger projects responsive to the critical needs of national programmes. Last year, UNDP had 6,904 ongoing projects in developing countries.

UNDP is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. The organization commemorated the occasion on 5 June with speeches by Flavio Cotti, Vice-President of the Federal Council of Switzerland, Haje Geingob, Prime Minister of Namibia, Jan Prcnk, Minister of Development and Economic Affairs of The Netherlands, Antoine Blanca, UN Director-General of Development and Economic Affairs and regional senior officials, as well as Mr. Draper.

Washington, D.C. The World Resources 1990-1991 Report, which provides an up-to-date look at the world's natural resource base and environment, was officially released here and in Geneva last week. The study, the fourth in a series, is a collaborative effort of the World Resources Institute, UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme.

This latest edition contains environmental, economic, population and natural resource data for 146 countries. One startling finding reveals that the earth's tropical forests are disappearing at a rate of 16-20 million hectares a year, much faster than previously thought. Also included is a "Greenhouse Index," which tracks emissions of major greenhouse gases on a country-by-country basis. The United States and the USSR top the list.

"Problems like global climate change, massive deforestation and widespread environmental degradation will not be resolved without major changes," said James Gustave Speth, President of the World Resources Institute. "There is critical need for fresh, new environmental indicators that can provide the basis for these changes."

Addis Ababa. The British Mission here, responding to a need to ensure the continued supply of food to war victims, donated two Bailey bridges on 23 May for use in emergency relief operations in the northern Wollo and Tigray regions of the country. The World Food Programme Transport Operation in Ethiopia will assist in transporting the two bridges, which cost US\$124,000, to points where access is vital. Timothy Painter, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Emergency Relief Operations and UNDP Resident Representative in Ethiopia accepted the contribution on behalf of the UN and the World Food Programme.

Honolulu. High-level representatives from 16 Asian and Pacific countries gathered here from 7-10 May with officials from UNDP and the Asian Development Bank to discuss priority areas for regional co-operation in the 1990s. The meeting was organized by UNDP and the East-West Center in Hawaii. K.G. Singh, Director of the

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Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, represented UNDP.

Three regional priorities were agreed upon for UNDP's next programming cycle for Asia and the Pacific (1992-1996). They are: human development, economic reform, and management of the environment and natural resources.

Washington, D.C. The first cost-sharing agreement for a project in the Pacific region between UNDP and the United States Government was signed here on 24 May. The United States is providing US\$224,305 to the project, which aims to reduce unemployment in the Marshall Islands by training high school students and early school leavers in seafaring skills. As part of the programme, a marine studies centre will be set up which will train 50 young people each year. The International Maritime Organisation is the executing agency for the project, which has a total UNDP budget of \$454,000.

Amata Kabua, President of the Marshall Islands, expressed his gratitude to UNDP and to the United States Department of the Interior. "Projects of this nature are essential for developing nations," he said. "I hope that many more become available in the future."

**projects
approved by the
action committee**

(all approvals subject to modification;
sums quoted in US dollars)

16 May 1990

Angola. With its new free market economy, Angola is being

assisted by UNDP in developing a new financial system that will ensure greater monetary control and stability. The Ministry of Finance will receive training in macro-economic policies covering such areas as foreign exchange, tax administration and expenditure control. The National Bank of Angola will be turned into a central bank capable of implementing monetary policies and managing the country's commercial banking system. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,122,000 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the International Monetary Fund and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (ANG/90/005)

China. As part of China's educational reform, UNDP will help to improve the calibre of university administrators at eight institutions under the direction of the State Education Commission (SEDC). This will be accomplished by upgrading the training capacities of the College of Educational Administration at the East China Normal University, which is to become a model centre. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$991,525 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and implemented by the SEDC. (CPR/88/030)

India. Improving the quality of Indian electronics products to meet international standards is the goal of this project. UNDP assistance in setting up surface analytical facilities at the National Physical Laboratory will equip the electronics industry with advanced technologies needed to test and upgrade semi-conductors and ultra-high vacuum systems. Proposed UNDP

contribution: \$1 million for consultants, study tours and equipment. Government executed and implemented by the National Physical Laboratory. (IND/88/034)

Madagascar. UNDP will help the government increase production of groundnuts and other crops used to produce edible oils by providing improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and tools to farmers in six locations. Planters on the east coast will also receive assistance in increasing the number of coconut trees in the region. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,397,895 for consultants, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (MAG/87/001)

Madagascar. UNDP will help the government carry out its rural development efforts in the Lake Itasy area by mobilizing grassroots participation. Farmers will be encouraged to form associations which will prioritize development goals in co-operation with non-governmental organizations. In addition, the project will introduce advanced farming techniques to help increase agricultural yields. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,889,210 for an agronomist, UN Volunteers, training, subcontracts and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (MAG/86/005)

Nepal. Conservation specialists made available by UNDP will assist the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

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(DNPWC) in devising new strategies for effective preservation and management of Nepal's wildlife resources. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,814,880 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the DNPWC. (NEP/88/028)

Viet Nam. The silting of ports and harbours hampers Viet Nam's marine trade and commerce. Haiphong, a major seaport in the northern section, requires continual dredging. Sediments removed from navigation channels reach three million cubic meters annually. With UNDP assistance, the Transport Engineering Design Institute will receive the advice, training and equipment needed to perform a pilot study in Port Haiphong. Resulting data will be used to draw up improved measures for controlling and managing sediments in estuary navigation channels. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,054,300 for hydraulic engineers, equipment and training. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and implemented by the Transport Engineering Design Institute. (VIE/88/014)

Regional project:

Arab States. UNDP is supporting a regional effort to strengthen national capacities in formulating environmental strategies through the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme.

Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3.5 million. Third-party cost sharing from the World Bank: \$1.6 million. Funds are to be used for environmental specialists, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by government ministries on environment. (RAB/89/C20 - RER/90/004)

Interregional project:

This is a revision of an earlier project that is designed to support the preparation and dissemination of UNDP's Human Development Reports for 1990 and 1991. It will also help governments launch strategies to promote human development in several countries. Total UNDP contribution is now \$1.5 million for consultancies, subcontracts, translators, equipment and support costs. Third-party cost sharing from the Swedish Government amounts to \$200,000. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services. (INT/89/707)

9 May 1990

Ethiopia. The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is helping to develop a land site at Goffa Sefer outside Addis Ababa, in order to provide affordable housing for families living in overcrowded areas of the city. Low-cost dwellings, roads and water distribution and sanitation systems will be built. Housing loans will also be made available to low-income families. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$5,266,233 for construction costs, housing loans and missions. Government executed and implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. (ETH/89/C07)

Indonesia. UNDP will help the government expand and upgrade the country's telecommunications services. Special attention will be given to increasing the technical and management skills of telecommunications personnel through improved training programmes. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,059,800 for experts, training and equipment. Executed by the International Telecommunications Union and implemented by the Telecommunications Public Corporations. (INS/89/011)

Togo. UNDP assistance, aimed at stimulating businesses and boosting Togo's economy, will support an industrial free zone. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,998,300 for a marketing expert, consultants, equipment, training and subcontracts. Executed by the UN Industrial Development Organization and implemented by the Ministry of Industry and State Enterprises. (TOG/89/011)

Correction

Proposed UNDP contribution for BEN/87/023 should read \$3,277,400, and not \$700,000 as reported in issue dated 29 May 1990. This project was approved by the Action Committee on 2 May 1990.



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update

Vol. 3, no. 13, 25 June, 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

Geneva. On the occasion of UNDP's 40th anniversary this year, UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III urged delegates at the Governing Council here to adopt bold measures to improve the system and meet development challenges of the 1990s. The Council's 37th session, which began on 29 May, also welcomed newly-independent Namibia as the 160th member of the United Nations.

UNDP commemorated its 40th anniversary on 5 June here with speeches by Flavio Cotti, Vice-President of the Federal Council of Switzerland, Haje Goingsob, Prime Minister of Namibia, Jan Pronk, Minister of Development and Economic Affairs of The Netherlands, Antoine Blanca, UN Director-General of Development and Economic Affairs and regional senior officials.

Looking at development in the 1990s, Mr. Draper focussed on the concept of sustainable development. It was generally agreed, he said, that sustainable development strategies should meet the needs of the present generation without compromising future generations, and should include the promotion of satisfactory economic growth rates and improved levels of human development.

Mr. Draper said UNDP has been instrumental in creating a Sustainable Development Network (SDN) to help developing countries strengthen their national capacities. "Henceforth, every developmental institution in a country whether it be governmental, non-governmental or grassroots will be identified," Mr. Draper said. "UNDP will then be ready to provide technical assistance to such institutions to increase their capacity to handle the environmental dimension as an integral part of the institution's activities. These country networks would then be linked through UNDP auspices with international information networks that can provide quick and timely material on environmental questions," he said.

Mr. Draper stressed that UNDP is closely involved in the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in 1992. The conference, he said, was also backing the SDN. "We are involved because it has been recognized that the environmental issue must be incorporated in the development process," Mr. Draper said, adding that women would play a "crucial role" in this process.

New York. Namibia's donor pledging conference was convened by the UN Secretary-General here on 21-22 June. Sam Nujoma, President of Namibia, said his government has decided to place top priority on agriculture, development of rural infrastructure, education and

training, and health and housing. Prior to the meeting, ministers and senior government officials from Namibia visited more than 15 donor countries and called on several international aid organizations to drum up support. Mr. Nujoma said he hoped that the international solidarity shown during the fight for independence "will be reflected in an equivalent commitment and support to the challenge of economic development."

The pledging conference was the first since Namibia gained independence from South Africa. UNDP has already committed US\$10.6 million for the next two years to help in training, technology transfer and mobilizing funds from donor countries.

In an interview with *World Chronicle*, a public affairs programme on UN Radio and Television Programme, David McAdams, UNDP's first Resident Representative in Namibia, said UNDP and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were working together to establish a central bank in the country. The Government of Namibia, he said, had formally asked UNDP and IMF to recruit senior staff for the bank.

Rome. The fifth Inter-Governmental Steering Committee (IGSC) meeting held here on 28-30 May approved a plan to set up regional centres in Manila and Caracas to promote the Technological

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Information Pilot System (TIPS), a computerized subscription service which offers trade and technical data. TIPS is managed by the UN Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD). The service collects and distributes information about developing country products and technologies in 12 industrial and technical fields. The IGSC meeting also decided to create alternative income opportunities by selling TIPS to industrialized countries, and to actively seek new members.

Mali. Ten years ago, UNDP, working through the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UN/DTCD), assisted Mali in prospecting for gold. Today, a UN/DTCD-designed investment promotion strategy has resulted in a joint-venture between the Government of Mali and Utah International, a US gold and coal mining company and a subsidiary of Broken Hill, Australia's largest mining company. The new company, Utah Mali, Inc., now operates round the clock in the Bagoe area, and each day processes 4,000 tons of rock out of which it obtains 6.5 kilogrammes of gold. The first gold ingot was produced in early February this year. UNDP contribution to this project is \$6.6 million and the government has contributed \$1.4 million.

Paro. Senior government officials and ministers of Bhutan, who attended a two-day workshop here last month, pledged their commitment to draw up a strategy to safeguard Bhutan's environment and promote

sustainable development. The 110 participants noted that so far Bhutan had succeeded in preserving its environment. However, it will soon be faced with the question of how to promote continued development without jeopardizing the country's future.

The workshop urged the government to try to slow down population growth to preserve the balance between people and resources. Resolutions from the workshop are to be incorporated into Bhutan's upcoming seventh Five-Year Plan. The gathering was financed by a contribution of US\$22,500 from UNDP and \$23,000 from the New Delhi office of the Danish International Development Agency.

projects approved by the action committee

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30 May 1990

Brazil. An increasing demand for electrical energy is seriously depleting the hydroelectric capacity of Brazil's southern region, forcing the government to look for an alternative source for electricity. There are large reserves of coal in Brazil. With UNDP assistance, the government is testing the feasibility of using an environmentally safe technology to generate thermoelectric power from coal. Proposed UNDP budget: \$1,098,945, of which \$598,945 represents government cost-sharing, for experts, training and equipment. Government executed and implemented by the Brazilian Electric Company. (BRA/89/001)

Thailand. With UNDP support, the government is intensifying its efforts to prevent AIDS by reinforcing safe sexual behaviour, reducing the incidence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among drug users and ensuring proper screening of blood and blood products. Preventive measures include information and education programmes, distribution of condoms, medical treatment of drug addicts, and training of health professionals to deal specifically with AIDS. The project is also helping to mobilize participation of non-governmental organizations and private initiatives. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1 million for surveillance and control programmes, personnel, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by the World Health Organization and implemented by the Ministry of Health. (THA/90/001)

Regional projects:

Asia and the Pacific. In support of a regional effort to stem deforestation and environmental degradation, national research institutions are being assisted in improving seed germplasms for large-scale commercial planting and rural reforestation programmes. Training and technical exchanges among participating institutions are also an integral part of this project. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$5.5 million for experts, subcontracts, training and management support. Executed by

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the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the government ministries on forestry. (RAS/88/025)

Arab States. This follow-up project will transform the existing Bahrain-based fish marketing information facility into a regional centre to further promote fisheries among Arab countries. Assistance will make possible the availability of reliable trading data and technical advisory services in the fisheries sector. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$230,000. Contribution from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development: \$340,000. Funds are to be used for personnel and support costs. Executed by FAO and implemented by government ministries on fishery. (RAB/90/016)

23 May 1990

Brazil. The Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) was recently established out of a growing national concern about the environment and natural resource management. UNDP is working with the World Bank-financed National Programme for the Environment to strengthen IBAMA's managerial capacity. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$300,000. Government cost-sharing: \$5,209,809. Funds are to be used for consultancies, training and equipment. Government executed and implemented by IBAMA. (BRA/90/010)

Regional project:

Eastern Caribbean States.

Members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) are seeking to form a new political union, should such a move win approval through national referendums. Prior to holding these referendums, the governments have commissioned studies to educate the people on the issues involved in creating a new union. UNDP has helped in a previous phase to disseminate information. This follow-up exercise will prepare information materials for opinion makers such as political, religious, labour and business leaders. Consultants will assist in outlining fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens of the union, help devise a format for the appointment of a Head of State and draw up alternatives for executive and legislative bodies for either a unicameral or bicameral approach. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$214,800 for legal draftsmen, public administration consultants, economists, subcontract and equipment. Executed by the Caribbean Community and implemented by the OECS Secretariat. (CAR/87/007)

staff movements:

Anton Kruidenink, Director of the Resources Mobilization Unit, will become Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean in mid-September. Mr. Kruidenink succeeds **Roger Guarda**, who is to become UNDP's Special Representative, Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People.

Bassem Khader has been appointed Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, following the reassignment of **Trevor Gordon-Somers** as Director, Office of the Administrator. Mr. Khader, who has been Acting Deputy Director for the Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe, will assume his new duties on 1 September, 1990. Meanwhile, Mr. Gordon-Somers succeeds **Luis Gomez-Echeverri** who is taking a one-year leave of absence to pursue graduate studies at Yale University.

Shigeaki Tomita, Director of the UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, was named to the additional post of Director of the UNFSTD. The post became vacant on the retirement of **Rustam Lalkaka**.

Salif N'Diaye was named Resident Representative in Côte d'Ivoire upon the retirement of **Elias Cacouris**. Prior to his appointment, Mr. N'Diaye was Resident Representative in Senegal. He arrived in Abidjan on 15 February.

Aissatou Kone-Diabi, until recently Deputy Resident Representative in Guinea-Bissau, was designated Resident Representative in São Tomé and Príncipe. She succeeds **William Gaymon** who retired. Ms. Kone-Diabi reported in São Tomé on 9 May.



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World Development

update

Vol. 3 no. 14, 9 July, 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New York. A two-day donor pledging conference on 21-22 June drew pledges of over US\$200 million for the first year of Namibia's reconstruction and development programme. More than \$140 million will be in grant aid, and \$60 million will be in the form of concessional loans. This does not include possible loans from international development banks. Further support for 1991-1993 was estimated at \$160 million a year, of which about \$30 million will be in the form of concessional loans.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia's Foreign Minister, thanked the donors and assured that the money would be transformed into projects which would benefit all Namibians. Antoine Bianca, UN Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, said the amounts pledged indicated "substantial support" for Namibia's development programme.

Pierre-Claver Damiba, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director for the Regional Bureau for Africa, said UNDP's task for the immediate future was to ensure that financial and technical assistance corresponded to Namibia's national objectives as spelled out in the country's development programme. "UNDP and the government will endeavour to

programme available UNDP resources focusing on selected priority areas," Mr. Damiba said, adding that the organization will work in collaboration with specialized agencies of the UN system.

New York. On 15 June, UNDP signed an agreement with the Government of Turkey for the speedy integration of Bulgarian Ethnic Turks into Turkey's economic and social system. The \$10 million project is being financed by the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the US Department of State.

In May last year, Bulgarian ethnic Turks began leaving Bulgaria for Turkey in large numbers. By the end of August, there were 320,000 of them in Turkey, although 100,000 of them have since returned to Bulgaria. UNDP's Office for Project Services will set up a Project Implementation Unit to be staffed by Turkish nationals and a small number of expatriates, to help find suitable jobs for 30,000 unemployed Bulgarian Ethnic Turks remaining in Turkey.

New York. A team of UNDP experts have drawn up proposals that would cut China's use of ozone-depleting chemicals substantially over three years. The proposed measures would cost \$41 million and reduce the use of harmful substances by 28 000 tonnes in 1994, a 40 per cent decrease over levels that would prevail if no action is taken. The proposals are contained in a report compiled by consultants Ivar Isaksen, Lindsey Roke and Michael Fergus, who

spent five weeks in China working with China's National Environmental Protection Agency. Funds were provided by the government of Finland.

The report estimates that in 1989, China used about 46,000 tonnes of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons -- harmful gases which weaken the ozone layer. Halon is employed for fire extinguishers while CFCs are used in the manufacture of refrigerators, air conditioning units, aerosols and foam plastics.

UNDP has worked with the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank to establish the Ozone Layer Fund to help developing countries meet the requirements set out in the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer.

New York. On 25 June, Pierre-Claver Damiba, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, dedicated the Bureau's conference room to the memory of Kwafo Kwaku Apeadu, the former Resident Representative of Tanzania. Mr. Damiba said Mr. Apeadu was admired by his colleagues in the UN system and his sudden death in an air crash on 5 December 1980 left an indelible mark among his family and friends. Affectionately known as K.K., Mr. Apeadu had also served as chief of the East Africa Division for three years prior to his posting to Tanzania. It was fitting, therefore, for the Bureau to dedicate its

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conference room to Mr. Apeadu for his "work and devotion." Mr. Apeadu's widow, Nana, accepted a plaque on behalf of her late husband.

projects approved by the action committee

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sums quoted in US dollars)

13 June 1990

Afghanistan. Improved supplies of vaccines and veterinary services will be provided under this project to control diseases which are threatening Afghanistan's livestock. Total UNDP budget: \$5,961,000 for personnel, training and veterinary supplies and equipment. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. (AFG/90/006)

Bolivia. UNDP is helping the Directorate General of Customs to implement customs administration reform to increase government revenues. Assistance will consist of setting up a computerized system for controlling the movement of imported goods. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,060,000 for a subcontract, consultants and training. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (BOL/89/021)

Colombia. This follow-up project is designed to upgrade the

Territorial Credit Institute (ICT), a government entity responsible for carrying out housing programmes for low-income families. Funds of \$3,796,296 from government cost sharing are to be used for consultancies, training, subcontract and equipment. Executed by the UN Centre for Human Settlements and implemented by the ICT. (COL/89/005)

Fiji. Supplementary assistance aims to enhance vocational skills of staff in the hotel, catering and tourism industry. It also seeks to provide technical aid to the Fiji School of Hotel and Catering Services in Nadi. Proposed UNDP contribution for this extension: \$436,550 for personnel, training and equipment. Executed by the International Labour Organisation and implemented jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Employment and Industrial Relations. (FIJ/87/002)

India. This project is part of a government programme to develop India's water resources for irrigation and hydroelectric power. UNDP expertise and training will ensure cost-effective designs for constructing earthquake-resistant dams. Testing facilities at the Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS) will also be upgraded. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3,030,000 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UN/DTCD) and implemented by the CSMRS. (IND/90/009)

India. A mathematical modelling centre will be set up within the Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) to

conduct studies on water resources, particularly in fluvial and ocean hydromechanics. For India, with a shoreline of 6,000 kilometres exhibiting different environmental characteristics, hydromechanics is of vital importance. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,100,500 for consultants, fellowships, training and equipment. Executed by UN/DTCD and implemented by CWPRS. (IND/89/007)

Viet Nam. The Research Institute of Technology for Machinery is being upgraded with the provision of modern equipment and the introduction of new technologies in metalwork processing, which will improve the quality of locally-produced die casts and moulds. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,340,240 for experts, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and implemented by the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy. (VIE/85/007)

6 June 1990

Afghanistan. Through this UNDP-assisted rehabilitation project, rural communities in Afghanistan's northern section will have access to better health care, water, roads, housing and sanitation. A key feature of the project is to provide job opportunities for women. Total UNDP budget amounts to \$6,017,000, of which \$2,465,000 comes from the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund. Funds will be used to recruit a civil engineer and consultants, draw up

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subcontracts, and provide construction equipment and training. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development. (AFG/90/007)

Afghanistan. By providing high-yielding seeds, fertilizers, new irrigation pumps, farming techniques and farming tools, this project seeks to stimulate agricultural productivity and increase food security in the Herat province in Afghanistan. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$970,000 for agronomists, a subcontract, training and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (AFG/90/A10)

Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh accords high priority to agricultural development to achieve self-sufficiency in food. A national irrigation plan is being devised with UNDP support to stimulate Bangladesh's agricultural productivity. Activities include assessing the impact of privatization of irrigation supply, researching technological advances for crop diversification and irrigation distribution systems, and setting up an Agricultural Prices Commission. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,575,000 for agronomists, study tours and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (BGD/89/039)

Benin. Since most of Benin's investment capital comes from external resources, an effective use of development assistance is essential in boosting the

country's economy. UNDP is helping Benin improve its management of development aid through training, seminars, and initiating dialogue with donors at Round Table meetings. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$913,000 for experts, training and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Statistics. (BEN/87/022)

Botswana. A landlocked country at the centre of the Southern African plateau, Botswana is striving to develop its air transport system. A civil aviation master plan is being drawn up under this project, as well as a comprehensive training programme to sharpen technical skills at the professional level. The project seeks to enhance the capability of the Department of Civil Aviation in conducting airworthiness inspections, flight operations and aviation management. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,423,800, of which \$2,223,800 represents government cost sharing. Funds are to be used for experts, training and a subcontract. Executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization and implemented by the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications. (BOT/89/001)

Colombia. A community-based forestry management plan will be introduced in the Department of Nariño where *guanadal trees* provide approximately one-third of Colombia's timber resources as well as the only source of income for the rural population. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,511,342 for consultants, subcontracts, training and equipment. Government executed and

implemented by the Regional Corporation of Nariño. (COL/89/011)

Fiji. Medical services of 36 UN Volunteers (UNVs) are being made available through this two-year extension phase to help Fiji cope with its continuing health crisis due to an exodus of doctors and health professionals. Cost-sharing funds of \$951,040 from the government will be used for UNV doctors. Executed by UNV and implemented by the Ministry of Health. (FIJ/88/004)

Gambia. A revision of previous assistance by the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), this project will provide additional funding for the reconstruction of Banjul market which was destroyed by fire in early 1986. Proposed UNCDF budget increase: \$1,004,287 for construction costs. Co-operating agency: the World Bank. Implemented by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development. (GAM/86/C03)

India. The electronics industry in the state of Haryana will receive a shot in the arm from UNDP funds for establishing a design and production facility at the electronics research centre in Gurgaon. Research will support the manufacture of precision tools, dies and moulds. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,118,500 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by UNIDO

and implemented by the Electronics Department of the Government of Haryana. (IND/89/108)

Kenya. Strengthening economic management is the goal of this follow-up project. Policy advice and training will focus on financial control, aid co-ordination and macro-economic analysis. Total UNDP budget: \$4,632,225 for budget advisors, economists, training and equipment. Government executed and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (KEN/90/011)

Mozambique. Top and mid-level managers of 15 enterprises will benefit from a training programme designed to strengthen their planning and management skills in production,

finance, marketing and industrial maintenance. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,518,875 for consultancies in industrial management, subcontractors, training and equipment. Executed by UNIDO and implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Energy. (MOZ/88/008)

Qatar. Planning experts and economists will help the Supreme Planning Council (SPC) devise a long-term development strategy aimed at injecting growth into Qatar's sagging economy. Government cost-sharing funds of \$1,035,000 will be used for consultants. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by SPC. (QAT/90/001)

Qatar. UNDP's Management Development Programme will help launch a government programme of administrative reforms designed to improve Qatar's civil service. Total UNDP

budget is \$1,293,000 for public administration experts, of which \$966,000 represents government cost-sharing. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by the Civil Service Board. (QAT/90/002)

Senegal. An agro-forestry plan aimed at protecting the environment and promoting participatory development will be tested in four rural villages and a livestock grazing zone. Proposed UNDP budget increase: \$2,575,600 for consultancies, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Nature Protection. (SEN/87/027)



United Nations
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update

Vol. 3, no. 15, 23 July, 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New York. The Government of Canada, working through the Canadian International Development Agency, has approved a \$6 million contribution to the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for integrating women in the programmes of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC). The contribution will finance gender sensitivity training among SADCC co-ordinating units and focal points, and will give direct support to women's activities in the region. The Eastern and Southern African Management Institute in Arusha, Tanzania will organize the training sessions. The first workshop, scheduled to take place from 23 to 27 July, will bring together food security co-ordinating units of SADCC. It will focus on how to formulate projects taking into account women's concerns, and how to carry out gender analysis.

Montevideo. Alberto Sojit, UNDP Resident Representative in Uruguay, died in a car accident on 8 July. He was 53. Mr. Sojit joined UNDP in 1979 as Senior Area Officer in the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC). In 1982 he was transferred to Chile as Senior Regional Programme Officer. From 1984 to 1986, he worked

with the World Bank as project co-ordinator for a UNDP-funded project. In 1986, Mr. Sojit returned to New York as Special Adviser to the Regional Director of RBLAC. Since 1987, he served as Resident Representative in Uruguay. A national of Argentina, Mr. Sojit is survived by his wife and three children. He will be fondly remembered and missed by all of his many colleagues and friends in UNDP.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification;
sums quoted in US dollars)

27 June 1990

Bangladesh. Through a large-scale loan from the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), physical rehabilitation of the Ganges-Kobadak irrigation scheme -- the oldest and largest in Bangladesh -- is nearly completed. This project will focus on organizing farmers to play a more active role in managing and maintaining that system. It will also help in setting up a new Water Management Unit to ensure efficient and equitable water distribution. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,912,000 for a subcontract, equipment and training. Executed by AsDB and implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board. (BGD/89/027)

Bhutan. As a follow-up to UNDP technical assistance, the UN

Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is supporting fish farming in two southern districts of Bhutan by providing a credit fund serving 300 selected farmers. The project is expected to result in 150 hectares of new fish ponds, and increase by 15-fold the volume of fish produced in 1988. Two-thirds of the fish crop will be marketed in India. Proposed UNCDF budget: \$827,104 for a credit fund, equipment, consultants and two UN Volunteers (UNVs) specializing in aquaculture. Executed by the government and implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and the Bhutan Development Finance Corporation. (BHU/88/C03)

Lao PDR. This project will provide the technical assistance component of a US\$42 million investment programme aimed at upgrading the country's telephone network, which currently provides only one line for every 500 inhabitants. Proposed UNDP budget: \$4.6 million, of which \$2.8 million is government cost-sharing. Funds will be used for a subcontract, personnel, training and equipment. Executed by the government in association with the International Telecommunication Union and implemented by the Enterprise d'Etat des Postes et Communications. (LAO/89/014)

Paraguay. This project is designed to improve the management of public resources in

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Paraguay. It will address three key areas -- taxation, finance and public investment -- and includes a comprehensive tax reform package. It will also help reorganize the National Projects Office and introduce modern methods of data collection and analysis so that investment decisions can be more carefully considered, and projects more easily monitored. Government cost-sharing of \$2,860,500 will be used for national and international consultants, equipment and training. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Ministry of Finance (PAR/90/006)

Togo. As part of a major rural development effort in the eastern savannah region, UNCDF will finance the construction of a small-scale irrigation scheme and 170 kilometres of feeder roads. The overall programme -- which is aimed at increasing food and cash crop production, building a social infrastructure and improving access to markets and other services -- is also being supported by UNDP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Proposed UNCDF budget: \$4,921,669 for subcontract and construction costs. Proposed co-operating agency: UNDP/OPS. Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. (TOG/85/C04)

Regional projects:

Africa. This revised project will extend on-the-job training of staff at the African Civil Aviation and Meteorological School through

the 1991 academic year. The purpose of the institute, located in Niamey, Niger, is to provide French-speaking African countries with trained professionals in the rapidly growing field of civil aviation. Additional UNDP contribution for this phase: \$280,119 for experts. Executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization. (RAF/87/014)

Africa. Nearly half of all food crops in Africa are lost, partly due to the low use of pesticides. This preparatory assistance project will lay the groundwork for a full-scale effort to promote responsible pesticide use, while guarding against human and environmental hazards which it may pose. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$400,000 for personnel and training. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO). (RAF/90/001)

Interregional projects:

Responding to a growing concern for the protection of the environment, the Special Programme for Developing Countries was initiated in 1983 to promote forestry research, with funds from UNDP and the World Bank. This second phase project will continue to offer training, disseminate information, and assist regional and national organizations in launching a variety of forestry research activities. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$900,000 for training, personnel, equipment and support costs. Executed by the World Bank in association with UNDP. (INT/90/016)

Through this project, the concept of labour-intensive public works

programmes, applied successfully in rural areas, will be developed for the fast-growing urban centres of least developed countries (LDCs). More than eight LDCs have already come forward with specific requests for upgrading or rehabilitating urban infrastructure through labour-intensive techniques. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$498,600 for personnel, group training and training equipment. Executed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). (INT/89/021)

20 June 1990

India. This project will enhance the competitiveness of India's ready-to-wear garment industry by building up the training capabilities of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in New Delhi. Vocational training courses in such areas as merchandizing and marketing, fashion design and manufacturing techniques will be improved and workshop equipment upgraded. NIFT will also be assisted in developing an information and consultancy services programme to support the garment industry. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,129,927 for experts, equipment and training. Executed by the government and implemented by the NIFT. (IND/88/001)

India. The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) in Roorkee is being strengthened to improve the management of the country's water resources. Catchment studies will be undertaken for three ecological regions, and appropriate technology packages

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developed to increase agricultural production. Existing laboratories will be improved and four new laboratories established. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3 million for equipment, training and personnel. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UN/DTCD) and implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources through the NIH. (IND/90/003)

Mauritius. This project aims to improve the accounting and audit procedures of the Ministry of Co-operatives and various co-operative societies, and to improve their management capabilities. On a pilot basis, selected co-operatives and divisions of the Ministry will be computerized. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$90,000 for subcontracts, equipment and training. Executed by ILO and implemented by the Ministry of Co-operatives. (MAR/89/011)

Mozambique. This project is part of an emergency effort to rehabilitate the country's feeder roads and bridges. Deterioration from war and neglect has caused an almost complete paralysis of transport by land. More than 350 kilometres will be restored in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, facilitating the transport of relief supplies and foodstuffs. A labour-intensive approach, developed through earlier assistance from UNDP and the ILO, will be employed. Third-party cost-sharing of \$1,903,648 from the Swedish International Development

Agency will be used for equipment, personnel and support costs. Government executed and implemented by the Ministry of Construction and Water, National Directorate of Roads and Bridges. (MOZ/89/B02)

Mozambique. UNDP technical assistance will help rehabilitate a 149-kilometre stretch of earth and gravel roads between Lichinga and Mandimba in the Province of Niassa, easing the flow of emergency aid. A workforce of 250 skilled and unskilled labourers, using light equipment and handtools, will be mobilized for the job. A mechanized road construction brigade will also be employed. Third-party cost-sharing of \$752,760 from the Government of Switzerland will be used for equipment, personnel and support costs. Government executed and implemented by the Ministry of Construction and Water, National Directorate of Roads and Bridges. (MOZ/89/B01)

Mozambique. Under this project, international personnel will be fielded to improve the management of relief aid. One of the project goals is to improve accountability in the delivery and distribution of relief items donated by the international community, and to ensure adequate reporting to the government and donors. Third-party cost-sharing from the Emergency Trust Fund of the Government of Switzerland: \$1,736,000 for personnel, equipment, training and support costs. Executed by the World Food Programme and implemented by the National Executive Commission for Emergency (CENE). (MOZ/90/B01)

Rwanda. UNDP is supporting income-generation projects and small enterprises in rural communities through loans, seminars and promotional activities. By the end of the project in 1992, it will have supported some 200 entrepreneurs in four prefectures. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,297,850 for personnel, training, equipment and credit fund. Executed by ILO and implemented by the Ministry of Youth. (RWA/90/008)

Sierra Leone. This second phase project will extend ongoing technical assistance until a full-scale, \$1.7 million follow-up project is approved by UNCDF. The objective is to improve rice production and food self-sufficiency in the inland valley swamp area of Moyamba District. Proposed UNDP budget: \$417,100 for personnel, including three UNVs, a subcontract, equipment and training. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Forestry. (SIL/89/008)

Regional projects:

Africa. This extended project will continue to provide data for the review and monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, adopted by the General Assembly in mid-1986. Recommendations

are also being made on ways to improve national statistical capacity required for monitoring aid flows and development activities. Proposed UNDP contribution for this 18-month extension: \$772,900 for experts and equipment. Executed by the World Bank in association with the Economic Commission for Africa and UNDP/OPS. (RAF/86/058)

Africa. While there are more than 100 universities in Africa covering disciplines related to the field of natural resources, many of these are not effectively linked to national development efforts. Working through the UN University's Institute for Natural Resources in Africa and participating institutions, the project will help promote research and development in the areas of land-use conservation and management, indigenous food

crops and other useful plants, and mineral resources development. Advanced training will be provided for 50 research associates who will assume responsibility for carrying out specific survey and research activities in their home institutions. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1 million for a subcontract to the United Nations University (UNU). UNU contribution: \$450,000 for operational expenses. Counterpart budget from participating universities: \$500,000. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (RAF/87/109)

Africa. The Burundi-based Institute of Agricultural and Zootechnological Research will receive support in planning and co-ordinating development activities and research programmes in institutions in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. Proposed UNDP budget: \$2,362,410 for consultants, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Economic

Community at the Great Lakes Countries(CEPGL).(RAF/89/049)

Africa. African entrepreneurs will continue to benefit from technical and advisory services being made available through UNDP's African Project Development Facility. This second phase will assist them in preparing projects and feasibility studies, selecting investment partners, securing financing, purchasing local companies from foreign shareholders or purchasing parastatal enterprises. The project will also help upgrade the skills of African professionals in project appraisals, market studies, management assessments and financial analysis of private sector projects. Proposed UNDP contribution for this second phase: \$7.5 million for experts and equipment. Executed by the World Bank/International Finance Corporation. (RAF/90/008)



United Nations
Development Programme
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update

Vol. 3, no. 16, 6 August 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

Geneva. A number of important measures were adopted by UNDP's Governing Council during its annual meeting that was held here from 28 May to 22 June. For the next programming cycle (1992-1996), the council set an annual resource growth target of eight per cent, which requires raising \$6.3 billion in voluntary contributions to the core programme for the five-year period. In comparison, \$4.75 billion was raised for the current cycle.

It also stipulated that a larger percentage of these funds be allocated to the poorest countries: 87 per cent reserved for countries with a per capita GNP of \$750 or less, and 55 per cent to the 41 countries designated as least developed.

The Council stressed the need to focus on a number of specific priorities during UNDP's next programming cycle. These include poverty elimination, environmental protection, women in development, the improvement of management skills and technology transfers to developing countries.

New support-cost arrangements with specialised UN agencies, a greater emphasis on national execution for UNDP

projects and the integration of environmental guidelines in all technical assistance activities were also endorsed at the meeting.

For the first time, the Council addressed the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and recommended that UNDP play an active role in assisting affected countries. It also encouraged UNDP to collaborate with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and authorized UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III to allocate up to \$500,000 from Special Programme Resources for disaster relief activities, and for assessing needs arising from population displacements.

Rome. Representatives from 26 nations and 10 international organizations pledged \$56 million in support of an emergency plan to eradicate the deadly screwworm fly from North Africa at a recent donors conference here. The event took place on 17 July and was convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

In his opening statement, IFAD President Idrias Jazairy, who chaired the meeting, stressed that the conference sought to "mobilize public opinion and funding for a most crucial initiative -- a programme to prevent an impending disaster of endemic proportions, before it is too late to do anything but surrender to its onslaught."

The funds pledged will help meet the \$117 million cost of the eradication programme which is being jointly supported by IFAD, FAO, UNDP and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It follows a \$2.8 million pilot project that was funded by UNDP last year.

The eradication programme involves dropping millions of sterile screwworm flies into the infested area while simultaneously carrying out surveillance, prevention, treatment and other control measures. The introduction of the sterile flies is expected to drastically lower the population of the pest and eventually lead to its eradication. The programme is modelled on a successful plan that eliminated the screwworm fly from an area covering two million square kilometres in Texas and Mexico. It is also being used in infested parts of Latin America and the Caribbean. The sterile screwworm flies are being provided at cost by the Mexico-USA Screwworm Eradication Commission.

The female screwworm fly is drawn to wounds in warm-blooded creatures in which she lays eggs that hatch into flesh-devouring larvae within hours. Untreated animals are likely to die within weeks.

The Libyan Government will provide \$25 million for the programme. Until the first outbreak in Libya, the pest was confined to the Western hemisphere. The

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screwworm is thought to have been transported to North Africa through imports of infected animals.

New York. UNDP is providing \$50,000 in emergency relief assistance to areas devastated by the recent earthquake in Iran.

Six northern provinces were hit by the destructive tremors, which claimed 35,000 lives and injured over 100,000 people. UNDP's Resident Representative in Iran, Per Janvid, has been named the co-ordinator of the UN relief response.

The two provinces which were hardest hit, Gilan and Zanjan, will benefit from UNDP's emergency assistance. Kerosene stoves and lamps, blankets, cooking utensils and disinfectants will be provided.

New York. On 19 July, a farewell celebration was held in honour of Andrew J. Joseph, UNDP's Associate Administrator, who retired at the end of last month. Prior to his appointment as Associate Administrator in October -- with the rank of Under-Secretary-General -- Mr. Joseph served as Assistant Administrator and Director for the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific for 12 years. He also held the positions of Resident Representative in Nepal, the Philippines and Indonesia and

Deputy Resident Representative in the Sudan and Zambia.

New York. Luis Maria Gomez will succeed Mr. Joseph as Associate Administrator, Mr. Draper announced last week. Mr. Gomez most recently served as Assistant Secretary-General and Controller for Programme Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation. He has also served as Acting Under-Secretary-General in the Department of Administration and Management. While at UNDP from 1966 to 1980, Mr. Gomez held several senior positions, including Resident Representative in Uruguay and Deputy Resident Representative in Ecuador. He will assume his new post on 1 September.

Freetown. Around the world, festivities are underway for UNDP's 40th anniversary. One special event marking the occasion will take place in Sierra Leone. A committee of UNDP staff are organizing the renovation of the School for Mentally Retarded Children, located in Kissy. It is the only facility of its kind in the country. The renovation will be financed by contributions from national and international staff from the UN system in Sierra Leone. The school will be repainted and newly furnished in time for UN Day on 24 October. Contributions will also cover a six-month supply of food for students as well as teaching materials for staff.

Jakarta. A nine-day tour of UNDP projects in Indonesia was awarded to Nancy Hiemstra, an 18-year-old high school student from Fayetteville, New York. Ms. Hiemstra won first prize in the fifth annual National High School Essay Contest on the United Nations, which was sponsored by UNDP, the UN Association of the USA and the Dailey Family Foundation. It was open to all US high school students.

More than 1,000 entries were received for this year's contest, which had the global environment as its theme.

Ms. Hiemstra's first trip to a developing country included visits to UNDP-supported projects in Jakarta, Yogyakarta and Bali, courtesy of Garuda Indonesian Airlines. She also attended meetings with a number of high-ranking government officials. Accompanying her was the winner of a similar essay contest held in Indonesia under the sponsorship of the UNDP office here. First prize was awarded to Tri Yuliana Hutasoit for her essay on the role of UNDP in economic development.

Warsaw. A new UNDP liaison office to help speed development efforts in Poland was recently opened here. It is being headed by Henrik Olesen, and is temporarily located at the TEM Office, 15 Rejtana, Warsaw, Poland.

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11 July 1990

Iraq. Administrative and policy reforms are being undertaken by the government with the overall goals of achieving economic growth and strengthening the country's agricultural sector. UNDP will help upgrade the National Center for Planning and Management Development (NCPMD) and will improve its ability to carry out policy research and public administration reforms. The project will also assist the Ministry of Agriculture in introducing pricing policy reforms, new marketing strategies and improved irrigation practices. Proposed UNDP budget: \$1,610,000, of which \$610,000 represents government cost-sharing. Funds will be used for consultants, research and consultancy support costs, training and equipment. Executed by the government and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Planning/NCPMD. (IRQ/90/502)

Libya. The Government of Libya plans to strengthen its economy by developing the country's marine fishery resources.

Expertise and training provided by UNDP to the Secretariat for Marine Wealth will assist the government in conducting marine resource surveys needed for future development planning in the fishery and aquaculture sectors. The technical advisory capabilities of the Marine Biology Research Center will also be upgraded. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$400,000. Government cost-sharing: \$2,974,530. Funds to be used for fishery and aquaculture specialists, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Secretariat for Marine Wealth/Marine Biology Research Center. (LIB/88/009)

Papua New Guinea. UNDP's Management Development Programme will help strengthen Papua New Guinea's public administration with special emphasis on building up human resources. Assistance will upgrade the Department of Personnel Management (DPM) and will introduce a modernized personnel management system. A technical advisory group will be set up to assist the government in project planning and monitoring. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,052,000 for personnel, training and equipment. Executed by the United Nations and implemented by DPM. (PNG/90/506)

Regional projects:

Asia and the Pacific. Despite the depressed market conditions for metals and mineral commodities, they continue to generate significant foreign exchange which is sorely needed

by Asian and Pacific countries. In an effort to reap more from the sector, UNDP will assist participating countries in devising new policies needed to expand mineral production and trade. Technical assistance will also focus on upgrading institutional capacities and improving information systems. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,497,000 for advisory services, subcontract, equipment and training. Executed by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in association with other agencies. Implemented by government ministries on mines, industry and trade. (RAS/89/027)

Arab States. UNDP will assist participating countries in the Arab region by supporting a research network that will promote information exchanges on improved irrigation and water management systems for agriculture. The project will speed technology transfers in the region with the hope of increasing crop production. It will also upgrade manpower capabilities through study tours and fellowships. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3,779,310 for consultants, subcontracts, equipment and training. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by National Agricultural and Irrigation Research Institutions in participating countries. (RAB/90/005)

5 July 1990

Angola. Angola's health care system has been facing a serious setback as a result of the departure of foreign doctors and nurses after its independence. Under this project, a group of 25 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) will be fielded to rural areas to help dispense urgently needed medical services. The Ministry of Health will also be assisted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in drawing up a human resources plan for health management, and UNVs are expected to train national technicians in operating medical facilities. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,165,000 for UNV doctors. Executed by UNV in

association with the WHO. Implemented by the Ministry of Health. (ANG/89/024)

Lao PDR. In support of the country's new free enterprise policy, Lao PDR is being assisted by UNDP in making a transition from a centrally planned economy with state ownership to a market-oriented system. The project will help the government devise financial policy and business legislation, promote foreign investment, privatize public institutions and improve customs administration as well as socio-economic information systems. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,852,600 for consultants, subcontract, training and equipment. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Finance and the

Ministry of External Economic Relations. (LAO/90/506)

Interregional project:

This project will strengthen the training programme of the Ottawa-based International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) established in 1986 to improve audit and accounting skills of developing countries. Specifically, it will help the organization better serve as a central "brokerage house" for collecting and disseminating information and training materials related to auditing and accounting. It will also make available local and regional training courses. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$750,000 for a subcontract. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (INT/90/021)



United Nations
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World Development

update

Vol. 3, no. 17, 20 August 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New Delhi. Representatives from developing countries and donor agencies will gather here from 10 to 14 September to assess progress made during the 1981-1990 International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, and to map strategies for the future. The Decade officially comes to an end in November.

During the ten-year initiative, safe drinking water was made available to 1.3 billion people who had previously lacked it. Major strides were made against a number of devastating water-related diseases, including guinea worm, cholera and river blindness. Over 750 million people also gained access to improved sanitation facilities.

Despite these accomplishments, serious challenges to human health and dignity remain. In developing countries today, 1.2 billion people still lack safe drinking water. Even more people live without adequate sanitation.

The Government of India is hosting this global consultation, under the banner "Safe Water 2000". Organized by UNDP, the meeting will outline strategies for improving water supply and sanitation services in developing countries during the next ten years.

Over 400 people are planning to participate in the conference. UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III will deliver a keynote address. Other speakers will include Indian Vice-President Shankar Dayal Sharma.

The results of the Consultation will be presented to the UN General Assembly at its 45th session later this year. It is expected that a UN resolution will follow, which will encourage governments and donor agencies to set new goals for water supply and sanitation development.

New York. Increasing its commitment to Africa, the Government of Japan recently announced that it will make available an additional \$47.3 million in grant assistance to Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania and Senegal, which will help these countries meet their balance-of-payments deficits.

Japan had already committed grants totalling \$150 million to 12 sub-Saharan African countries for the 1988-1991 period, to ease the pinch of structural adjustment programmes. The recipient countries are Benin, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Zaire. The aid, which is not project-related, has helped these countries obtain important equipment and commodities needed for development programmes. Procurement is not tied to Japanese companies.

At the Japanese Government's request, UNDP's Office for Project

Services (OPS) has been handling procurement for these countries, except in the cases of Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, where OPS is acting as a verification and certification agent. Items purchased so far include construction equipment, agricultural machinery, steel panel bridges, water pumps and drilling rigs, petroleum products, x-ray machines, vaccines, buses and trucks.

As part of the agreement with Japan, the recipient African governments are expected to match the contributions within three years, and invest the funds in social and economic development programmes in their countries.

New York. An international seminar organized by UNDP on Integrated Pest Management was held at the United Nations on 26-27 July and brought together experts from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the United States. The aim of the conference was to gather support for a far range of innovative pest control strategies. Funding needs and sources of finance were also discussed.

Integrated Pest Management, also known as IPM, generally refers to a combination of techniques used to control pests that threaten crops. They include biological agents, plant breeding programmes, cultural practices and pesticides.

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Global crop losses due to pests are currently reported to be \$300 billion annually. Chemical pesticides commonly used to control pests have not proven to be very effective or practical, especially in cash-strapped developing countries. The estimated cost of pesticide use in agriculture is \$20 billion a year. The expense is a major drain of foreign exchange. Moreover, some pests grow resistant to pesticides, which also pose a danger to human health and the environment.

Through Integrated Pest Management, the battle has been broadened by employing more innovative strategies. One of the more successful biological control programmes discussed at length during the seminar was used against the cassava mealybug in over 30 African countries. The secret weapon: a small wasp which attacks the mealybug and feeds on its blood.

The mealybug first appeared in Africa in 1973 after hitching a ride from South America on plant clippings. Before long, it had infested cassava plants across Africa, reducing important harvests by as much as 80 per cent.

To stop the attack, millions of wasps were bred and dispersed by aircraft over cassava-growing areas. Once on the ground, the wasps spread from field to field, rapidly extinguishing the mealybug population.

An important outcome of the meeting was the identification of 35 countries that could benefit from IPM control strategies.

New York. UNDP has made available \$50,000 in emergency assistance from its Special Programme Resources to areas devastated by the recent earthquake in the Philippines. Nearly 250,000 families were affected by the disaster, which claimed over 1,600 lives and damaged 110,000 homes.

Funds from UNDP and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization are being used to purchase food, clothing and tents. These supplies are being distributed in the hardest hit areas, including Baguio City, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya and La Union.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

25 July 1990

Venezuela. UNDP's Management Development Programme will help the government implement important reforms in the country's civil service and public sector.

Decentralization of authority from national to state and local levels, the establishment of the Institute for Public Management for training and a reduction in bureaucratic procedures will take place under this project. New legislation and regulations pertaining to the country's economic reform programme will also be prepared. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$750,000 for consultants, study tours, training and equipment. Government

executed and implemented by the Presidential Commission for the Reform of the State. (VEN/89/506)

18 July 1990

Kenya. Small-scale agriculture accounts for 85 per cent of Kenya's rural employment. Most of the marketing and processing services are handled by cooperatives. A new training strategy covering a full range of business operations and a comprehensive management information system will be introduced to 27 cooperatives in seven districts. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$852,000.

Cost-sharing from the World Bank/International Development Association: \$970,000. Government counterpart budget: \$1 million. UNDP funds to be used for management consultants and training. Executed by the International Labour Organisation and implemented by the Ministry of Cooperative Development. (KEN/89/012)

Namibia. Sound macro-economic policies and public finance management are critical to the development of this newly independent nation. Under this project, UNDP and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will help Namibia design and implement fiscal and monetary policies responsive to the country's needs. The three-phase project will improve financial planning and budget management through the creation of a Central Bank and a

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Customs and Excise Service, devise new financial policies and procedures, and promote institution-building through the training of personnel. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,925,000. IMF is also providing funds in the amount of \$2 million. Funds are to be used for technical expertise in budgetary management, tax administration, customs operations, bank management, equipment and training. Executed by IMF. (NAM/90/006)

Nepal. This is a follow-up project to two UNDP-financed studies which identified the Melamchi River as having a large potential for providing a reliable drinking water supply to Kathmandu and Lalitpur. A detailed study will focus on technical, financial, economic, social and environmental considerations of the proposed plan. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,240,000 for a subcontract to an engineering consulting firm. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning. (NEP/88/029)

Tanzania. Since the government launched an economic recovery programme in 1986, UNDP has been assisting in improving customs and tax administration with the goal of increasing revenues. Although the target of raising tax receipts by 20 per cent has been reached, further support is required to help the government sustain the improvements that have been achieved. Additional assistance

under this one-year extension project will provide training and data processing equipment which will further upgrade the country's Customs, Sales Tax and Income Tax Departments. UNDP funds totalling \$777,983 will be used for consultants, training and micro-computers. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (URT/86/006)

Interregional project:

This project is in response to the recent Governing Council's call to strengthen UNDP's role in assisting governments in the fight against AIDS. The project will develop specific proposals for promoting multi-donor funding, and help governments forecast the long-term social and economic consequences of AIDS. It will also explore prevention and support programmes for women and increase awareness among UNDP staff on the impact of the epidemic on development. In addition, handbooks on UNDP programmes and policies related to AIDS will be prepared for field offices. Proposed UNDP budget: \$1,625,000, of which \$910,000 represents third-party cost-sharing from the Netherlands and Norway. Funds are to be used for subcontracts, consultants and training. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (INT/90/024)

staff movements:

Caspar Kamp was named Resident Representative in Indonesia upon reassignment of **Galal Magdi** to headquarters.

From 1966 to 1986, Mr. Kamp's previous assignments include being Resident Representative in Laos and Sri Lanka, Assistant Regional Representative in Malaysia and Deputy Resident Representative in Pakistan. Mr. Kamp, who has been Executive Agent of the Mekong Secretariat in Thailand since 1986, arrived in Jakarta on 19 July.

Pedro Mercader, until recently Resident Representative in Peru, has been named Resident Representative in Egypt. Since joining UNDP in 1966, Mr. Mercader has served both in the field and at headquarters. Prior assignments include serving as Resident Representative in Uruguay, Deputy Resident Representative in Bolivia and Assistant Resident Representative in Mexico and Colombia. Mr. Mercader reported in Cairo on 4 July.

Alan Doss, formerly Resident Representative in Zaire, assumed the post of Regional Representative in Thailand on 2 July. Mr. Doss succeeds **Toshiyuki Niwa**, now Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for Finance and Administration at headquarters. Mr. Doss joined UNDP in 1968 as a Junior Professional Officer. He has also served as Resident Representative in Benin and as Deputy Resident Representative in Niger and China.



**United Nations
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World Development

update

Vol. 3, no. 18, 4 September 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New York. The United States Government contributed US\$10 million last week to finance a new UNDP project to aid Bulgarian ethnic Turks who recently emigrated to Turkey in order to safeguard their cultural and religious freedoms. It is estimated that some 350,000 ethnic Turks who lived in Bulgaria have resettled in Turkey in the last year. The huge influx of émigrés has presented the Turkish Government with the enormous challenge of providing adequate food and shelter, and of finding ways to absorb the newcomers into Turkey's workforce and society. The World Food Programme (WFP) has responded to the crisis by providing food aid.

The US\$10 million UNDP project, which follows a request by the Turkish Government for assistance, will provide vocational training and job placement services to the émigrés. The new skills and employment opportunities that result are designed to help the émigrés gain a firm footing in their new homeland. The initiative is also expected to make an important contribution to Turkey's urgent manpower needs.

The US\$10 million contribution by the United States was made at an informal meeting at UNDP headquarters on 23 August. Among those attending were UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III, Mustafa Aksin, the Turkish Ambassador to the United Nations and James Wilkinson, the United States Ambassador and Deputy Representative on the UN Security Council, who personally delivered his country's contribution to Mr. Draper. Edmund Cain, UNDP's Resident Representative in Turkey, was also present.

"This is an important contribution to Turkey and our government is very appreciative," Mr. Aksin said. "These are good, hard-working people, and with the right skills and training, they will become an important asset to the country."

The project is being executed by the Turkish Employment Organization with management services provided by UNDP's Office of Project Services (OPS).

Monrovia. Michael Heyn, UNDP's Resident Representative in Liberia, has been named the Special Co-ordinator of the UN's emergency relief response for that country, as well as for affected regions of neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Mr. Heyn, whose appointment as Special Co-ordinator for the relief programme was made by the UN Secretary-General, is currently operating out of Conakry, Guinea, due to the ongoing civil strife in Liberia. UN international staff posted in Liberia were evacuated in May.

There are an estimated 280,000 Liberians who have fled their homeland for refuge in bordering areas of Guinea alone. Their plight has been worsened by a shortage of food, shelter and medical supplies. Additionally, these shortages have adversely affected more than 740,000 Guineans who live in their country's eastern region, where displaced Liberians have sought refuge.

Several UN agencies are involved in the massive relief effort. These include the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), WFP, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and UNICEF. In addition, other international organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Catholic Relief Service, are also participating.

While few relief activities have been able to get underway in Liberia because of the worsening situation there, food supplies have begun flowing from Côte D'Ivoire to refuge camps in eastern Guinea. But these relief efforts are being hampered by heavy rains, which have made essential bridges and roads difficult to traverse.

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Paris. The Second United Nations Conference on the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is taking place here from 3 to 14 September. The conference will review progress that was made during the last decade and will explore ways of speeding development processes in the LDCs during the 1990s. It is also expected that a new programme of action to assist these countries will be devised here, and that poverty eradication and improved living conditions will be high on the agenda.

Of the 159 countries which are members of the United Nations, 41 are classified as least developed. These countries, the poorest and most vulnerable in the world, together have more than 400 million inhabitants. Two-thirds of the LDCs are in Africa, while the rest are spread across Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East and the Caribbean. Per capita income in the LDCs is approximately \$200. Only one-third of the adult population in these countries can read and write, or has access to safe drinking water.

Over 200 people, including several heads of state and UN agency directors, plan to attend the conference. Included on the list of dignitaries expected to participate are President Francois Mitterrand of France, President Ershad of Bangladesh, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III, who will deliver a statement at the conference.

New York. UNDP has provided \$50,000 in emergency assistance from its Special Programme Resources to support relief efforts underway in China following the recent floods that devastated communities in several provinces.

UNDRO has also allocated \$20,000 to purchase blankets and building materials for temporary shelters.

Suffering the most are the provinces of Hunan, Shannxi and Sichuan, where over 400 people reportedly lost their lives in the disaster, and another 6,000 were injured. An estimated two million hectares of farmland was destroyed as well, and over 100,000 homes were badly damaged. UNDP's Resident Representative in China, Roy D. Morey, has been named co-ordinator of the UN's relief response.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

8 August 1990

Bangladesh. Improved management of water resources and proper irrigation are critical to increasing crop yields, which is of paramount importance in a country where over 80 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture. UNDP will help produce a regional plan for the development of water resources in the southeast section of Bangladesh, and will also identify a portfolio of related projects that could be undertaken in the future.

As part of the project, surveys of the area and its inhabitants will be carried out, which will help in the formulation of the regional plan. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2.2 million for a subcontract, equipment and mission costs. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board. (BGD/86/037)

Bolivia. Some 75,000 rural people in the Potosi region lack access to clean drinking water and adequate sewage facilities. A water supply and sanitation programme designed to correct this will take place in three provinces with UNDP assistance. As part of the project, latrines and manual water pumps will be installed, and the participation of local community groups and women will be encouraged. A maintenance programme for the pumps will be set up, and training of government staff in water administration and hygiene will be emphasized. A revolving fund will also be established to ensure the future extension of the programme. Funds from government cost-sharing of \$2,805,108 are to be used for water and sanitation advisors, community development experts, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by the World Bank and implemented by the Corporación de Desarrollo Regional de Potosi with support of the Department for Environmental Sanitation. (BOL/90/004)

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Rwanda. Part of a large agricultural development effort by the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and UNDP, this project aims to increase food security in Gikongoro, Rwanda's poorest region. Funds being provided by UNCDF will be used to cultivate bottomlands, carry out socio-economic studies, repair and maintain a network of feeder roads, build storage units, and establish a guaranty fund to improve credit access. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$4,666,247 for construction and equipment costs, subcontracts and support costs. Government counterpart budget: \$5.4 million. Government executed and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry (RWA/88/C01)

1 August 1990

Bangladesh. A country facing recurrent droughts and floods due to harsh climatic conditions, Bangladesh has adopted a new flood control plan following the devastating floods which have struck here in recent years. Under this revised project, UNDP will help upgrade the capabilities of the Flood Forecasting Centre, so that it can increase warning time and better predict future floods. New equipment will be provided, including an advanced telemetry system that will improve the reliability and transmission speed of data concerning river levels

and rainfall. Training in hydrological modelling and telemetry will also take place. UNDP contribution for this phase: \$1,523,000 for a subcontract, equipment and training. Executed by the World Meteorological Organization and implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board. (BGD/88/013)

Bolivia. Through this joint effort by UNCDF and UNDP, an irrigation system covering 286 hectares will be constructed to increase and diversify agricultural production in the Escana Valley. In addition to constructing a dam, a reservoir and a network of irrigation canals, this project will also promote reforestation, introduce new cash crops, commercialize dairy production and establish a credit scheme. UNCDF budget: \$2.5 million for subcontracts, a revolving fund, equipment and construction costs. UNDP will provide \$407,000 for a Chief Technical Adviser and consultants. Government cost-sharing: \$530,000. Proposed Co-operating Agencies: UNCDF and UNDP/OPS. Implemented by the Corporación Regional de Desarrollo de Chuquisaca. (BOL/88/C03-BOL/89/003)

staff movements

Gustaf Adolf Edgren was appointed Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation, effective 15 October. Mr. Edgren succeeds **Ryokichi Hirono** who returned to government service in Japan in 1989. Mr. Edgren most recently

served as Chief of the New Delhi-based Asian Employment Programme for the International Labour Organisation. Previous posts include being Assistant Director General of the Swedish International Development Authority and Under-Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation.

Pierre Den Baas, previously Resident Representative in Chile, was named Resident Representative in Peru on 20 July. He succeeds **Pedro Mercader** who was reassigned to Egypt as Resident Representative. Mr. Den Baas' previous assignments include being Resident Representative in Uruguay and the Dominican Republic, and Deputy Resident Representative in Chile.

Simon Nhongo, formerly Deputy Resident Representative in Botswana, is now Staff Development and Placement Officer for the Division of Personnel. Mr. Nhongo joined UNDP in 1978 as a Junior Professional Officer in Sierra Leone and later became Assistant Resident Representative in Malawi. His previous assignments also include being Deputy Resident Representative to UNDP's Liaison Office with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity in Ethiopia. Mr. Nhongo assumed his new post on 23 July.



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World Development

update

Vol. 3, no. 19, 17 September 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

Paris. In his address to the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDCs), held here from 3 to 14 September, UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III announced that UNDP will provide grants of US\$2 billion -- or 55 per cent of its programme resources -- to LDCs over the period 1992-1997. Representatives of donor organizations and 41 LDCs attended the 12-day meeting, which sought to map out a new strategy to combat poverty in the poorest countries. The Conference was inaugurated by President François Mitterand of France, and was organized by the UN Conference on Trade and Development. UNDP contributed \$1.3 million toward its cost.

Mr. Draper called on donors to follow UNDP's lead in committing at least one-half of their development resources to the least developed countries, and also to consider a substantial increase in grant assistance. Bilateral donors, in particular, should consider making their assistance to LDCs exclusively in the form of grants, he said. Mr. Draper also suggested that LDCs should increase their investments geared to improving standards of living by diverting expenditures from the military, inefficient state enterprises and social subsidies that benefit only the rich.

Antalya. On the occasion of its 40th anniversary, UNDP is organizing a new series of Round Tables on development issues for the 1990s. The first was held under the patronage of President Turgut Ozal of Turkey from 7 to 9 September in this southwestern port city. The theme was "Change: Threat or Opportunity for Human Progress." More than 150 prominent statesmen, intellectuals, development practitioners, and representatives from the media participated in the event. The group included publisher Robert Maxwell, Manmohan Singh, Secretary-General of the South Commission, Leonard Silk of *The New York Times*, Hernando de Soto, Chairman of the Liberty and Democracy Institute in Lima, Peru, Kwesi Botchwey, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning in Ghana, and Lawrence Klein, Nobel Laureate and Professor of Economics and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the Antalya Round Table, five working groups tackled such divergent and complex issues as ethics, values, and political change; the globalization of markets and the future of monetary systems; the human impact of technological change; the relationship between environment, development and poverty; and the possible risks for development co-operation in the 1990s.

New York. The Latin American and Caribbean Commission on Development and Environment is releasing its report, *Our Own*

Agenda, on 25 September, to coincide with the opening of the UN General Assembly. The report was compiled over the last year in preparation for the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil. The Commission and the report were sponsored by UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

Prepared by a group of prominent scientists and political leaders from the region, the report includes a 13-point "agenda for negotiations with the North." Among the measures called for are debt alleviation and the sharing of technology from the wealthier countries of the North. Reforms in income distribution and greater attention to poverty are among the changes required in the developing countries, says the report.

Our Own Agenda marks the first of several initiatives expected to highlight regional concerns, and to articulate a common position on major sustainable development issues. A conference at the ministerial level on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific is scheduled for 10-16 October in Bangkok, Thailand. It is being convened by the Economic Commission for Asia

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and the Pacific and co-sponsored by UNDP, in co-operation with the Asian Development Bank, UNEP and the Royal Thai Government.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification;
sums quoted in US dollars)

22 August 1990

Ethiopia. Though its economy is based largely on agriculture, Ethiopia continues to suffer severe food shortages. Previous assistance has focused on improving land use through conservation and management. This second phase will help extend support services to rural peasants. Such services include information and training on soil types and fertilizer selection, improved irrigation systems and soil and water conservation. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,412,480 for soil specialists, training, equipment and subcontracts. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (ETH/87/010)

Poland. This one-year pilot phase is expected to result in a \$10 million programme to help carry out economic reforms, funded largely through co-financing arrangements with outside donors. The government and UNDP have identified at least

nine areas where institutional and human resource needs in Poland are greatest, including public sector management, privatization, social safety nets, environmental management and aid co-ordination. UNDP will field short- and medium-term experts to provide this support, many of whom will be recruited through its Short-Term Advisory Resources programme, or STAR. Polish-speaking expatriates will also be recruited through UNDP's UN Volunteers and TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals) programmes. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$500,000 for personnel, equipment and training. Government cost-sharing: \$500,000. Executed by the government in association with UNDP/Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Inter-Ministerial Working Committee. (POL/90/003)

Sri Lanka. Due to an improved security situation in central and southern parts of the country, the demand for skilled workers in the hotel and tourism sector has recently increased. This project will assist in upgrading training at the Ceylon Hotel School, which will later be expanded into a National Tourism Training Institute. Three satellite training centres will also be established in northern, central and southern regions. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1.5 million for personnel, equipment and training. Executed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and implemented by the Ministry of Tourism. (SRL/89/005)

Regional project:

Africa. This follow-up project will continue to strengthen and

upgrade the training capabilities of the Libreville-based Sub-regional Institute of Applied Technology, Project Planning and Evaluation. The Institute was established in 1980 by the six member countries of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) to fill the gap in trained personnel needed to plan and manage development activities. Twenty-four managers a year and 10 teachers and researchers from participating countries will receive further training. Handbooks and teaching aids will be prepared and vocational training seminars organized. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,388,500 for personnel, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and implemented by UDEAC. (RAF/90/007)

15 August 1990

Haiti. Due to low agricultural production and lack of infrastructure and services, rural areas in Haiti are lagging far behind the bustling capital city of Port au Prince, which accounts for more than 90 per cent of the country's employment. To help close this gap, the government has established a policy of decentralization and a new approach to regional development which aims to revitalize rural economies through targeted investments and carefully co-ordinated development planning. Phase one of the project

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tested this new approach and produced an investment plan for the Jacmel region. This follow-up project will extend this work to four other pilot areas. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$720,000 for personnel, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Centre for Human Settlements and implemented by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. (HAI/90/001).

India. Bharat Earthmovers Limited (BEML), a public sector enterprise, is the major manufacturer of earthmoving equipment in India and the only one with in-house capabilities for research and development. This project will upgrade BEML's new laboratory that designs and tests the systems through which engine power is transmitted to the wheels. Support will include training and the establishment of databases for design and evaluation standards. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$4,050,000 for equipment, subcontract, training and personnel. Government executed and implemented by BEML. (IND/89/071)

Cambodia. This project will lay the groundwork for the resumption of international aid once political settlements are reached and a recognized government is in place. UNDP has been asked to take the lead role among UN system agencies in co-ordinating future assistance. A UNDP liaison office in Cambodia will be established under this preparatory phase, which also includes training of national

personnel. Field missions will be undertaken for further review of needs. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,226,270 for personnel, equipment and training. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (KAM/90/001)

Viet Nam. Training and technical assistance will be provided to the staff of the Institute for Machine Tools and Instruments (IMI) to design and develop prototypes of dies and moulds for metal and plastic products. Upon completion of the project, IMI will have the capacity to provide services to the entire manufacturing industry in Viet Nam. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2.7 million for equipment, training, personnel and subcontract. Executed by UNIDO and implemented by the Ministry of Heavy Industry through IMI. (VIE/87/021)

staff movements

Lynn Wallis is now Resident Representative in Ghana, following reassignment of **Anne Foster** to headquarters. Ms. Wallis, who joined UNDP in 1985 as Principal Adviser to the UNDP Deputy Assistant Administrator, Finance and Administration, was most recently Director of the Division of Management Information Services within the Bureau for Finance and Administration. She arrived in Accra on 16 August.

Tedla Teshome was designated Resident Representative in Uganda, upon secondment of **Mary Chinery-Hesse** to ILO. Since joining UNDP in 1975, Mr. Teshome has served both in the field and at headquarters in various functions, including Deputy Resident Representative

in Botswana, Assistant Resident Representative in Uganda and Deputy Chief, Budget Section in the Bureau for Finance and Administration. Mr. Teshome, who was until recently Senior Finance Officer in the Regional Bureau for Africa, arrived in Kampala on 29 April.

Herbert M'Cleod was named Resident Representative in the Republic of Cameroon upon the reassignment of **Paolo Coppini** to Benin. Mr. M'Cleod's previous assignments include Assistant Resident Representative and later Deputy Resident Representative in Botswana. Mr. M'Cleod, who was most recently Senior Regional Projects Officer in the Regional Bureau for Africa, reported in Yaoundé on 12 June.

Galal Magdi, former Resident Representative in Indonesia, has been appointed Director of the Division for the Private Sector in Development in the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation. Mr. Magdi's earlier assignments include Executive Secretary of the UN Capital Development Fund and Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee in Bangkok. He assumed his new duties on 16 July.

Matthew Kahane assumed the post of Resident Representative in Samoa on 16 August, upon reassignment of **Edward White** to headquarters. Mr. Kahane was previously Deputy Resident Representative in Sri Lanka.



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World Development

update

Vol. 3, no. 20, 1 October 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New Delhi. Without new strategies and greater financial commitments, the hardships faced by more than a billion people lacking safe water and sanitation "will turn into an unmanageable crisis," warns a group of international experts. The dire prediction is included in "The New Delhi Statement," which was issued here last month during the Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s. The conference was organized by UNDP and hosted by the Government of India.

Over 600 representatives from 102 developing countries and 28 donor agencies concluded five days of deliberations with a four-point proposal to increase drinking water supply and sanitation services in poor communities throughout the developing world during the 1990s. The "New Delhi Statement" calls for increased financing by donors, sound environmental management, a new role for governments and greater participation by the private sector, communities and women in order to "serve the unserved."

The Statement will be considered by the UN General Assembly during its review of the

UN Water and Sanitation Decade later this month. And because women and children are hardest hit by water-related diseases, the Statement was referred for action to the World Summit for Children, held on 29-30 September at UN headquarters.

During the last 10 years, 1.3 billion new users have been supplied with safe drinking water and 750 million with sanitary facilities. However, one in three of the developing world's people still lack the basic water and sanitation needs that are essential to human development.

Unlike the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade which is coming to an end, the New Delhi plan does not call for specific goals by the year 2000. Instead, it urges realistic spending targets. "To reach full coverage by the year 2000 with present technologies and approaches would require five times the current investment level of about US\$10 billion a year," the Statement says. "That is not a viable option." But by finding ways to cut costs and by doubling annual investments to US\$20 billion a year, it adds, service for all the world's people could be achieved by "the end of the century."

"Over the next decade," UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III said in his address, "we will urge the governments we serve to devote more and more of the funds UNDP allocates to them to improve water and sanitation facilities for their citizens."

New York. The heads of UNDP, the UN Environment Fund (UNEP) and the World Bank met here on 17 September to call for the creation of a US\$1 billion fund to help poor countries protect their environmental resources. UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III, UNEP Executive Secretary Mostafa K. Tolba and World Bank President Barber B. Conable signed a joint statement endorsing the fund, which Mr. Conable called a pioneering first step. "It will help us help small and impoverished countries address environmental problems that reach beyond their own boundaries," Mr. Conable said.

The proposed Global Environmental Facility, which is seeking contributions from international donors, will advance the joint efforts of the three agencies in promoting development programmes that are both sustainable and environmentally sound. Many developing countries have expressed interest in participating in new initiatives for environmental protection, but say they are short of funds.

Priorities to be addressed include guarding against further depletion of the ozone layer, global warming, loss of biodiversity and controlling pollution of international waters. The fund would be managed jointly by

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UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. Over the next three years, it would seek to provide new grants and concessional loans to poor nations to promote technology transfer, investment, technical assistance and research and training. UNDP already contributes over \$500 million on its own to developing countries in support of environment-related projects.

"This fund is badly needed to attack environmental problems that have a global significance," said UNEP's Mr. Tolba. "It is an important moment for us all."

New York. More than 70 world leaders participated in a World Summit for Children at UN headquarters on 29 and 30 September. This unprecedented event, the largest in history devoted exclusively to the welfare of children from both developed and developing countries, focused on issues such as infant mortality, child labour, health, education, drugs, AIDS, homelessness and poverty among children. Each day, an estimated 40,000 children worldwide die from preventable diseases.

The Summit sought to produce a concrete plan of action for world leaders to take with them back to their countries. Last November, a Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the UN General Assembly, and it was hoped that the Summit would help speed its ratification.

UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III chaired a pre-summit panel of the Child Survival Task Force, which discussed child health and development goals for the 1990s. The vaccine development programme currently being undertaken by the World Health Organization, UNDP and UNICEF, which seeks to speed the availability of new and improved vaccines for children was discussed. If all the world's children were immunized with vaccines that are currently available, at least four million young lives would be saved each year.

The Summit was initiated by six countries: Canada, Egypt, Mali, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden. More than 2,000 representatives from the media, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies attended. The meeting sought to send a far-reaching message about the state of the world's "most innocent, vulnerable and dependent children to global leaders," says James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, the UN agency which took the lead role in the Summit.

New York. Last month, UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III approved a US\$100,000 contribution by UNDP for relief efforts currently underway in Jordan, which is being strained by the influx of thousands of displaced persons from Kuwait and Iraq. The commitment is part of a joint relief programme being undertaken by several UN agencies, co-ordinated by UNDP's Resident Representative in Amman, Ali Ahmad Attiga. The funds are to be used for the purchase of tents, blankets, food, water, medical supplies and field-cooking equipment.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

5 September 1990

Bangladesh. This project aims to improve public transportation services in the Greater Dhaka metropolitan area, which is beset by an overcrowded traffic system. A transportation data base will be compiled, and surveys on household travel, road conditions and traffic flows will be conducted. An immediate action plan will be produced for the next five years as well as a long-term development strategy. The project also includes a training programme for 10 government managers. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,270,750 for a subcontract, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UN/DTCD) and implemented by the Ministry of Planning, Planning Commission. (BGD/88/011)

29 August 1990

Cape Verde. Expanding on previous efforts to fight desertification in the valley of São Joao Baptista, the UN Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) will help restore and protect the area's natural resources. Under the

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project, a watershed development plan will be improved, several large tracts of land will be developed with community participation, and soil and water conservation techniques will be introduced. A monitoring mechanism to gauge the effectiveness of various conservation methods for possible replication in other areas will also be established. Proposed UNDO contribution: \$2,058,779 for consultants, UN Volunteers, subcontracts, equipment and logistics. Government executed in association with UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. (CVI/90/X01)

Malawi. To help improve the efficiency of the country's Ministry of Finance during a period of structural adjustment, UNDP, through the provision of training and equipment, will help upgrade the management capabilities in budget forecasting, customs and tax policies, debt management, public sector accounting and audit systems. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3.5 million for consultants, subcontracts, training and equipment. Government counterpart budget: \$405,755. Executed by the government in association with UN/DTCD. Implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (MLW/89/501)

Viet Nam. Technical expertise at the National Maize Research

Institute in Hanoi will be strengthened through field tests, technology transfers, training programmes and consultations with the International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Bangkok. Proposed UNDP contribution for this second phase: \$915,800 for an agronomist, seed production specialists, study tours, training and equipment. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries. (VIE/89/026)

Viet Nam. Rice is by far the country's most important food crop, constituting 40 per cent of the protein intake of most Vietnamese. This project aims to increase rice production in the Mekong River Delta by 50 per cent -- from an annual yield of 8 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes by the year 2000. Research and development capabilities at the Cuu Long Delta Rice Institute will be upgraded with a new grain laboratory and a seed storage unit, so that it can better breed and test promising rice varieties. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$751,000 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries. (VIE/87/025)

Republic of Yemen. UNDP is helping to bolster management and training needed for development of mineral resources throughout a unified Yemen. Project activities include the formulation of mining policies, quarry laws and export controls. Chemical laboratories will be upgraded, a unit for geophysical exploration will be established

and an information system will be set up. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,538,410 for consultants in quarrying and mining, geologists, geophysicists, training and equipment. Executed by UN/DTCD and implemented by the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources. (YEM/90/007)

Interregional project:

This project will help industrial firms in the developing world become more efficient in obtaining new technologies that best suit their needs. Working together, the UN Fund for Science and Technology for Development, UNDP's Division for Global and Interregional Programmes and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) will introduce a new concept in technology prospecting through its "Technology Rights Bank (TRB)" which is designed to link business firms in developing countries with suppliers of new technology and sources of seed capital. This one-year demonstration project will test the viability of TRB in three selected advanced developing countries -- Republic of Korea, Mexico and Thailand. Upon completion of this phase, a business plan for TRB to operate as a management consulting firm will be prepared and presented to IFC for financing. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$200,000 will be used for mission and support costs. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (INT/90/T01)

staff movements

Fuad Mohammed was named Resident Representative in Qatar upon the reassignment of **Abdel-Rahman Abdalla** to the United Arab Emirates. Mr. Mohammed's previous assignments include Deputy Resident Representative in Algeria and Division Chief for the Regional Programme in the Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe. Prior to his appointment on 15 September, Mr. Mohammed was Resident Representative in the United Arab Emirates.

Costante Muzio was named Resident Representative in Yugoslavia, succeeding **Roland Reifenrath**, who recently retired. Mr. Muzio, who came to UNDP in 1985 on secondment from the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, has served as Resident Representative in Cuba until 1989, and, most recently, as Resident Representative in Ecuador.

Joseph Cavalli, previously Resident Representative in Swaziland, assumed the post of Resident Representative in Zaire, succeeding **Alan Doss**, who is now Regional Representative in Thailand. Mr. Cavalli joined UNDP in 1968. He has previously served as Resident Representative in Niger, Deputy Resident Representative in Lesotho and Turkey, and Assistant Resident

Representative in Zaire. Mr. Cavalli arrived in Kinshasa on 26 August.

Lars Hyttinen was recently seconded to the Secretariat of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED). Mr. Hyttinen joined UNDP in 1970 as Assistant Resident Representative in Kenya. From 1972 to 1981 he held various positions in the Division of Personnel. Following his return to UNDP in 1986 from secondment to UNICEF, Mr. Hyttinen served with the UN Capital Development Fund and the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation. In 1988 he was reassigned as Deputy to the Director for the European Office in Geneva.



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update

Vol. 3, no. 21, 15 October 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

Bangkok. A regional conference to examine the state of the environment in Asian and Pacific countries is focusing attention on a broad range of environmental challenges that the region must face in the coming decade. The meeting, which concludes here on 16 October, brings together high-level officials from countries with common concerns. It was organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and co-sponsored by UNDP in co-operation with the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Government of Thailand. Prime Minister Chatichai Chulhavan of Thailand delivered the opening statement.

An important goal of the conference is to forge a regional strategy that would assure environmentally sound and sustainable development programmes for the 1990s. Being discussed here as well are a range of recommendations and predictions made by the World Commission on Environment and Development, and by the *Report on the State of the Environment in Asia and the Pacific* prepared by ESCAP in co-operation with

UNDP, AsDB and UNEP. The roles of governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies in the field of environment are being reconsidered, as is the proposal to establish a regional environment centre.

The participants are also examining ways to co-operate on an early warning system against natural disasters and on the development and management of coastal area resources. The conference occurs "at a crucial moment in our collective efforts to halt environmental degradation," said K.G. Singh, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. "We are well poised to seize opportunities, unleash human talents and institutionalize a sustainable development framework that can protect and conserve the environment."

Taking place alongside the conference is an exhibition of clean, energy-efficient technologies and a symposium on communication and the environment for journalists and NGOs.

New York. An agreement has recently been concluded for a US\$1 million contribution by the Government of The Netherlands to a UNDP project supporting the "Trickle Up Program," which provides small grants of \$100 to groups of individuals who want to better their lives through entrepreneurship. Since 1989, the

inventive programme has helped to launch some 16,000 micro-enterprises in 86 countries.

UNDP has supported the initiative since 1983 by providing funding and by helping to attract financing from other donors. It has also involved UNDP Resident Representatives and UN Volunteers as field co-ordinators for the global programme. The \$1 million contribution from the Netherlands is expected to help create more than 8,600 new income-generating enterprises. These will be launched in Africa, Asia, the Arab States, Latin America and the Caribbean, and will help over 40,000 people work their way out of poverty.

New York. A UNDP-organized meeting concerning the need for improved debt management in developing countries took place here on 4-5 October. The participants, representing a number of UN agencies, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Development Research Center, explored ways of improving technical assistance in this area. It also reviewed the findings of an in-depth study that was prepared by a team of experts and financed by UNDP's Division for Global and Interregional Programmes. The consultation was chaired by former UNDP Associate

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Administrator G. Arthur Brown, who is now Governor of the Central Bank of Jamaica.

For many developing countries, the burden posed by external debt had already reached crisis proportions even before recent events in the Middle East. The confrontation has resulted in increased energy costs and lower worker remittances. Because of these and other hardships, it is predicted that demands for technical assistance in debt management will rise in the future, requiring a more co-ordinated response from the UN system as a whole.

As a result of the meeting, which included members of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, it is expected that a number of UN agencies will co-operate to provide developing countries with computerized debt management information systems. Because of a greater need now for increased co-operation among UN agencies in the areas of financial and debt management assistance, it was agreed that a consultative group should be formed. The consultative group would meet periodically to exchange information on research activities, and on ongoing programmes and projects.

New York. A celebration honouring renowned women leaders was held at UN headquarters on 1 October, and

attracted over 400 distinguished guests. The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the Noel Foundation, a non-profit organization, co-sponsored the event, which was attended by a host of dignitaries, including UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of Norway Gro Harlem Brundtland and Oscar Arias, former President of Costa Rica.

A 20-foot bronze sculpture dedicated to UNIFEM was presented at the event, and was unveiled by UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III. UNIFEM also received a US\$1 million pledge from the Noel Foundation to support its work in promoting economic and social development programmes for women. Awards commending their achievements were presented to Prime Minister Thatcher, Ms. Brundtland, as well as Corazon Aquino, President of the Philippines and Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, former Prime Minister of Pakistan.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

19 September 1990

Honduras. Small businesses play an important role in easing the pain of structural adjustment programmes as they provide employment and income to the poor. UNDP is helping to bolster the informal economic sector by improving management capabilities of the Honduran Social Investment Fund (HSIF), which is responsible for

implementing a national plan to support small businesses. Micro-enterprises will benefit from improved operational, production and marketing techniques, as well as better access to credit. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$182,203. Government cost-sharing: \$225,000. Third-party cost-sharing from The Netherlands: \$2,170,297. Funds are to be used for consultants, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by the government in association with UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and the International Labour Organisation. Implemented by the HSIF. (HON/90/002)

Iran. UNDP is providing logistical support for an emergency rehabilitation effort aimed at providing shelter to 500,000 people left homeless by a devastating earthquake that struck in June. Assistance includes co-ordinating relief aid as well as providing technological expertise in producing building materials and establishing safe construction practices. This emergency assistance will be followed by a larger reconstruction programme intended to rebuild four towns and assist 1,600 villages to repair homes. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,333,200 for consultants in building material production, geotechnical engineering, structural engineering and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS in association with the UN Centre for

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Human Settlements. Implemented by the Housing Foundation. (IRA/90/004)

Trinidad and Tobago. Under this project, UNDP will help improve planning capabilities of the government so that it can efficiently mobilize development resources at a time of crucial economic reform. Special attention will be given to preparing and managing development projects and public sector investments. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,524,152 for project specialists, an economist and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Mobilization. (TRI/90/003)

Uganda. A landlocked country in East Africa, Uganda needs an efficient air transport system to promote foreign trade. A team of specialists provided under this project will help carry out a civil aviation master plan that will establish, among other things, a Civil Aviation Authority and upgrade the Entebbe Airport. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,585,150 for experts, a subcontract, training and equipment. Executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization and implemented by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. (UGA/87/028)

Regional project:

Europe. Due to rapid political and economic reforms taking place in Eastern and Central

Europe, this project aims to provide substantive logistical support to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. An up-to-date data base will be compiled to facilitate the timely formulation of project proposals that respond to the governments' development priorities. UNDP contribution from Special Programme Resources: \$300,000 for short-term database and project consultants. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (RER/90/005)

Interregional project:

Through its Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) initiative, UNDP has been providing direct support at the inter-country level to encourage a voluntary exchange of technical resources, skills and capacities among developing countries. In the light of expanding TCDC activities, a successor project is being designed. This supplementary assistance aims to carry out TCDC's programme until the end of the year and to prepare next year's work plan. UNDP will help organize a series of TCDC workshops that will benefit a number of developing countries from the English-speaking Caribbean Community, Latin America, least developed countries in Africa as well as developing countries in Asia and the Pacific. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$970,000 for personnel, TCDC exchanges, training and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (INT/83/904)

12 September 1990

Mali. Mali's economy suffered a severe setback in the mid-1980s due to a sharp decline of

commodity prices. Efforts being made to stabilize the country's sagging economy involve improving public enterprises, including the Malian Development Bank. This project will expand on previous assistance provided by UNDP and the African Development Bank aimed at restructuring the Bank. Through a subcontract with the Moroccan Bank of Commerce, the Bank's management system will be upgraded. An improved organizational structure, a new central accounts system, financial analysis for credit proposals and a computer system will be introduced. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,354,000 for consultants, subcontract, equipment and training. Executed by the government through the Malian Development Bank and implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (MLI/89/008)

São Tome and Príncipe. The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is supporting a government drive to diversify agricultural production by upgrading the Mesquita Center, a public entity which provides support services to small farmers. UNCDF will finance the rehabilitation of the Center's main buildings and the construction of a central storage facility and a mechanical workshop. It will also create revolving funds to cover farmers' loans for irrigation schemes and to guarantee a

three-year supply of basic farm equipment for the Center and its district units. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$651,175. Government cost-sharing: \$245,000. Third-party cost-sharing from the Government of France: \$665,000. Funds are to be used for a subcontract, revolving funds and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (STP/87/C03)

United Republic of Tanzania. Using UNDP technical expertise, this project will help reconstruct a network of feeder roads in Zanzibar, which will ease movement of goods and services

as well as open up rural areas to economic development. This effort complements capital assistance by UNCDF and the food-for-work scheme by the World Food Programme. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,088,000 for a subcontract. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Transport and Communication. (URT/90/009)

staff movements

Ricardo Tichauer has been named Resident Representative in Guatemala upon the reassignment of **Eric De Mul** to Mongolia. Mr. Tichauer most recently served as Resident Representative in Honduras. Prior to this, he was Deputy Resident Representative in Paraguay and Brazil. From 1982 to 1985, he was Senior Area Officer in the

Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean at UNDP Headquarters in New York. Mr. Tichauer arrived in Guatemala City on 4 September.

Eric De Mul was named Resident Representative in Mongolia following the separation of **Jury Litoukhin**. Most recently Resident Representative in Guatemala, Mr. De Mul has served UNDP in various capacities over the years, including Assistant Resident Representative in Botswana and Tanzania and Deputy Resident Representative in Guatemala and Mozambique. Mr. De Mul arrived in Ulaanbaatar on 2 September.



United Nations
Development Programme
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New York, N.Y. 10017



update

Vol. 3, no. 22, 29 October 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

Bangkok. At a regional conference on the environment, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, Krishan G. Singh, suggested a four-point programme to help improve Asia's deteriorating environment.

Speaking before the Ministerial-Level Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, Mr. Singh said that UNDP was boosting its commitment to economic development programmes that will protect the region's endangered environment. The conference, held here from 10-16 October, was attended by senior ministers from more than 25 Asian and Pacific countries.

"The drive for growth and economic advancement too often has been at the expense of the environment," said Mr. Singh. "We hold a responsibility to develop a strategy for halting and reversing the threat."

Mr. Singh said UNDP's four-point programme in the region aims to:

- channel over US\$1.5 billion in new grant aid to the Asia and Pacific region over the next five years. It was proposed to the ministers that at least one-third of these funds be directed to environmental programmes;

- promote the Global Environment Facility, which was recently launched by UNDP, the World Bank and the UN Environment Programme. The Facility is expected to draw funds in grant and concessional loan assistance to halt environmental degradation;

- promote new and safe technologies for agriculture, mining, industry, transport, sanitation, waste management and energy conservation;

- launch the "Asia Pacific 2000 Network" to address the growing challenges of urban areas in the region by involving urban-based non-governmental organizations in providing affordable environmental services and clean water and sanitation.

The conference was organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and co-sponsored by UNDP, the Asian Development Bank and the Royal Thai Government.

Wilmington. Two U. S. companies, Du Pont and Precision Fabrics Group, Inc. have joined forces with the Carter Presidential Center to eradicate the Guinea worm disease. Du Pont, which invented nylon more than 50 years ago, donated an ultrafine nylon monofilament yarn. Precision Fabrics wove the material into fabric for use in the water filters to strain out the carrier of the Guinea worm larvae. The first shipment this month of 1.4 million filters are intended for Ghana, Nigeria and six other African countries. Du Pont will be responsible for all shipments of the filters until 1995, the target date for the eradication of this crippling disease.

The disease, which afflicts some 10 million people annually, is caused by drinking water containing microscopic water fleas that have ingested the Guinea worm larvae. When a person drinks contaminated water, the male and female larvae are released into the abdomen where they mate. The males die and the females live for about a year, growing to a length of about a

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projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification;
sums quoted in US dollars)

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metre. The mature worm breaks through the surface of the skin causing a painful abscess.

When the afflicted person enters a stream, pond or lake, the worm ejects hundreds of thousands of eggs back into the water supply, thus continuing the cycle.

"This generous gift from Du Pont and Precision Fabrics Group will enable some of the world's neediest people to change their own lives," said former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. "I applaud this new brand of global corporate citizenship."

Damascus. Over 100 delegates from Arab governments, international and regional organizations, and UNDP Resident Representatives from the Arab region met here for a mid-term review of UNDP's fourth regional programme for the Arab states. The meeting, from 14-16 October, was inaugurated by Sabah Bakjaji, Syria's Minister of State for Planning Affairs. The main purpose of the gathering was to discuss the region's development priorities and to review UNDP projects in the area. Improved food security, the transfer of science and technology, human resource development, the environment and the integration of women in development remain the areas of greatest concern to governments in the region.

China. UNDP assistance will strengthen training capacities in three Chinese educational institutions -- the Gansu Agricultural University, the Guangxi Agricultural University and the School for Water Conservation in Sichuan. A model training programme to improve the management of development schemes in China's remote areas will be designed for county and township officials and enterprise managers. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,437,500 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the government and implemented by the State Council Leading Group for Economic Development of Poor and Remote Areas. (CPR/88/078)

Guatemala. This project will consolidate previous UNDP assistance aimed at improving primary education in Guatemala's rural areas by employing teachers to introduce new courses to these communities. The project will set up 400 curriculum adaptation workshops and 22 teacher training schools involving 35,000 teachers and 4,000 school directors. An additional 15,000 teachers and other educational experts are expected to take part in a three-year follow-up outreach plan. Third-party cost-sharing

from the Government of The Netherlands: \$3,125,609 for training advisers, consultants, UN Volunteers, seminars and workshops and equipment. Executed by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and implemented by the Ministry of Education. (GUA/87/001)

Pakistan. UNDP technical assistance will help strengthen Pakistan's small enterprises. This sector, which employs about 80 per cent of the country's industrial workforce, is vital to Pakistan's future growth. UNDP will help upgrade the Regional Development Finance Corporation and the Provincial Small Industrial Corporations. A study will be initiated of a credit guarantee scheme for small industries, to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (AsDB). Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,216,000 for consultants, subcontract, training and equipment. Executed by AsDB and implemented by the Regional Development Finance Corporation. (PAK/88/046)

Zaire. UNDP will assist the National Service for Agricultural Feeder Roads (SNRDA) to maintain and rehabilitate rural feeder roads through new planning, financial and monitoring systems. The World Bank is providing

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US\$12.4 million for road reconstruction. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3.4 million for highway engineers and training. Executed by the International Labour Organisation and implemented by the SNRDA, Ministry of Territorial Management and Decentralization. (ZAI/90/002)

Regional project:

Africa. Under this umbrella project on the social dimensions of structural adjustment, UNDP is helping Tanzania train officials to carry out social programmes aimed at alleviating poverty. Assistance is designed to ensure effective delivery of social services for which Tanzania is seeking donor support. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2 million for an advisor, consultants, training and workshops. Executed by the government and implemented by the Planning Commission, Office of the President. (RAF/90/015 - URT/90/008)

Africa. This project is a follow-up to previous UNDP effort to assist the Organization of African Unity (OAU) draft a treaty for the proposed African Economic Community to promote economic co-operation. UNDP is also

financing a number of studies and activities that will lead to the formation of the African Economic Community. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$2,156,369 for consultants, fellowships, seminars and logistical support. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS). (RAF/87/104)

26 September 1990

Ethiopia. The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is providing funds for upgrading existing rural roads and building new ones in the Gonder region, including bridges, to provide access to fuelwood plantation sites. This project complements an afforestation effort in the area supported by the UN Sudano-Sahelian Office. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$3,351,459. Government cost-sharing: \$1,078,075. Funds are to be used for machinery, equipment and construction materials. Executed by the government and implemented by the Natural Resources Conservation & Development Department. (ETH/89/C06)

Iran. Increasing Iran's agricultural production and protecting its rangelands are the twin goals of this project, which is now in the second phase. Assistance is being provided to the Comprehensive Planning Bureau to improve land-use planning. Specifically, a field study will be launched in the Caspian coastal sub-region in northern Iran where new techniques will be developed for

analyzing land resources for regional planning. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,384,950 for training and equipment. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and implemented by the Comprehensive Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture. (IRA/89/012)

Global project:

This project aims to strengthen UNDP's role in promoting the environment and sustainable development at the country level. It will provide funds to support UNDP's environmental initiatives and to help launch the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. These activities include introducing environmental management guidelines to UNDP field offices and government officials, providing workshops and consultancies, and initiating technology transfers to phase out ozone-depleting substances. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,585,000 from Special Programme Resources. Proposed cost-sharing from bilateral financing: \$2.5 million. Funds to be used for consultants, country studies, training, workshops, equipment and printing. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS).



**United Nations
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World Development

update

Vol. 3, no. 23, 12 November 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New York. UNDP completed its annual pledging conference with more than \$1.3 billion in contributions for 1991, based on firm commitments and estimates from countries still to pledge. The figure, which is seven per cent above the 1990 level, includes more than \$1.12 billion for UNDP's core budget, as well as contributions to UNDP-administered funds and co-financing.

UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III paid special tribute to The Netherlands, Finland and Switzerland, whose pledges represent increases in their contributions. The Netherlands now becomes the fourth largest donor and Finland the ninth. Countries still to announce their pledges are Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The decision of a number of recipient countries to make contributions totalling more than \$1 million was heralded by Mr. Draper as a "testimony of their support to the Programme." He urged other recipient countries to attempt to match this target.

The developing countries that pledged more than \$1 million

each are China, Colombia, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Thailand.

New York. To mark its fortieth anniversary, UNDP brought together a distinguished panel of six economists and political figures to debate "Development Challenges for the 1990s" at UN headquarters here on 24 October. The panel, moderated by Mr. Draper, consisted of Oscar Arias Sanchez, former President of Costa Rica, Lisbet Palme of Sweden who is the Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board, Jan Pronk, Minister for Development and Co-operation of The Netherlands, Saburo Okita, President of the International University of Japan, Marie-Angélique Savané from Senegal who is the President of the Association of African Women for Research and Development, and Mahbub ul Haq, Special Adviser to the UNDP Administrator.

Their debate called for new development thinking. "The age of nations in its classical definition is behind us," Mr. Draper said in his opening address. "Issues have now become global and call for joint policy actions." The coming decade offers a new chance to strengthen and restructure UN institutions so they can best respond to the challenges ahead, he added.

Mahbub ul Haq called for the establishment of an Economic Security Council to bring major development issues into the framework of the UN.

New York. Many countries around the world held their own

unique celebrations on UN Day to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of UNDP. Exhibitions, receptions, radio and television programmes, essay contests and sports events took place in many UNDP duty stations.

In Burundi, a song was written to celebrate the anniversary. In Chad, soccer matches, bicycle races and a mini-marathon gave an Olympic flavour to the event. A gigantic birthday cake was wheeled into the dining room of the Hilton in Cairo, Egypt. A canoe race marked the special day in Fiji. A charity walk in Lesotho was held to benefit the education of young Basotho. A street was named "Rue des Nations Unies" in Niger. The national ballet in Rwanda performed folkloric dances, after which ten doves were released to symbolize freedom and peace. The following countries issued fortieth anniversary commemorative stamps: Barbados, Cyprus, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Tonga, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Zimbabwe.

One of the most unusual events took place in Malaysia, where a Climb for Peace ended at the top of the country's highest mountain. At midnight, the climbers recited the Preamble of the United Nations Charter by candle light.

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Tonga issued a series of stamps on UN Day to commemorate UNDP's forty years of world development. The colourful stamps depict development activities in agriculture and fisheries, communications, education, health, and tourism.

development of art in Honduras, UNDP opened a gallery here to share the talents and achievements of the Honduran art community with other countries. The works of leading Honduran painters and sculptors now adorn the UNDP office, where The Permanent Art Gallery of the United Nations was opened earlier this year. The purpose of this unique gallery is to introduce established Honduran artists to all official guests and international visitors who come to the field office. Artists show and sell their works during rotating exhibits which each last three months. UNDP charges no commission to the artists when their works are sold.

New York. The Minister for Development Co-operation of the Netherlands and UNDP signed a cost-sharing agreement in which the Netherlands will contribute \$1 million over five years to the Trickle Up Program. This unique economic development process creates new opportunities for self-employment and economic and social well-being among the lowest income populations of the world. This new contribution to Trickle Up will contribute to the start-up or expansion of more than 8,600 businesses in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

17 October 1990

China. The overall goal of this revised project is to help Chinese technicians and administrative

Beijing. Four UN agencies and the United Kingdom contributed a total of \$220,000 for emergency relief to typhoon victims in East and Southeast China. The aid, which was co-ordinated through the UNDP office here, will be used for grain, shelters, quilts and clothing. The August and September typhoons left more than 880 dead and caused an estimated \$2.1 billion in damage. The agencies which contributed the emergency assistance included UNDP, UNICEF, Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the UN Population Fund.

New York. The Human Development Programming Office (HDPO) was recently established at UNDP headquarters to prepare the Human Development Report on an annual basis. The new office will also assist management, particularly in the regional bureaux, in incorporating human development concerns into programmes and projects. Mahbub ul Haq will oversee the work of the office in his capacity as Special Adviser to the Administrator. Inge Kaul will serve as Chief of HDPO.

Tegucigalpa. In recognition of the importance of the

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officials strengthen their skills in formulating new development projects and prepare for the next 1992-1996 programming cycle. Additional UNDP contribution: \$1.8 million for consultants and study tours. Executed by the government and implemented by the China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. (CPR/88/070)

Indonesia. Technical support provided under this two-year extension project will help the Directorate General of Air Communications (DGAC) improve the design of aircraft and aircraft components. Design Certification training programmes, manuals and administrative procedures will be established according to Civil Aviation Safety Regulations. Standard flight tests and flight manuals also will be devised. Technical support and management and engineering training abroad will help ensure that new aircraft designs meet airworthiness standards. Additional UNDP contribution for this extension: \$2 million, of which \$1.5 million represents government cost-sharing. Funds are to be used for aviation experts, training and equipment. Executed by the International Civil Aviation Organization and implemented by DGAC. (INS/86/027)

Philippines. This project will help to promote seaweed farming as an alternative source of income for coastal communities. The aim is to boost seaweed production by diversifying the species which are cultivated, and improving post-harvest processing

techniques. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$732,000 for marine fisheries and seaweed farming experts, training and equipment. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. (PHI/89/004)

Sri Lanka. This project will strengthen the training capabilities of the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA). This is the leading government institution which provides training, consultancies and research to improve the efficiency of the public sector. Staff at SLIDA will benefit from on-the-job training and study tours designed to strengthen their management consulting skills. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$852,000 for management consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the International Labour Organisation and implemented by SLIDA. (SRL/89/018)

10 October 1990

Comoros. Faced with low economic growth, reduced export earnings and a high debt burden, the Comorian Government has initiated a rigorous economic rehabilitation programme. UNDP assistance will help to strengthen the country's economic planning and management capabilities, and improve public enterprises and the civil service. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$849,900 for economists and managers, statistics and accounting consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and implemented by the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning. (COI/90/001)

Myanmar. Pressures from population growth and unregulated exploitation of natural resources threaten Myanmar's rich and diverse ecosystem. In the past, UNDP has helped in the establishment of nature reserves, national parks and protected areas. A new UNDP project will develop a pilot demonstration park. Training facilities and programmes will be created for the field staff of the Wildlife and Sanctuaries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Project funds will also assist in setting up elephant sanctuaries and ranges. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,369,500 for consultants, UN Volunteers, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. (MYA/84/009)

Mali. Situated in the centre of a major agricultural region, Koutiala is enjoying an economic boom, yet it lacks safe water for its burgeoning population and expanding industries. Under this revised project, additional funding will be provided by the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) for building a water supply and distribution network. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$2,585,300 for construction subcontracts. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Ministry of Industrial Development. (MLI/84/C02)

United Republic of Tanzania. Through this joint effort by UNCDF and UNDP, a small-scale irrigation system will be constructed to increase food security in the

Pawaga Division of the Iringa region. Local farmers there must now rely on rainfed agriculture. This project will also be supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) through its food-for-work plan. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$1,226,000 for construction equipment and materials. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$333,500 for technical expertise. Proposed WFP contribution: \$28,400 for food aid. Government cost-sharing: \$184,200. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Irrigation Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Development.
(URT/88/C01-URT/89/022)

Interregional project:

In 1988, UNDP introduced the Management Development Programme (MDP) to assist developing countries in strengthening their public sectors through improved management capabilities. In light of an increased number of countries requesting such assistance, this project seeks to provide additional funding from UNDP's

Special Programme Resources. This support will be used for programming missions to survey and assess public sector management needs in individual countries. Additional UNDP contribution: \$2 million. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (INT/89/506)

staff movements

Luis Thais was named Resident Representative in Chile upon reassignment of **Pierre Den Baas** to Peru. Mr. Thais was most recently Resident Representative in Venezuela. During previous assignments he served as Resident Representative in Panama and then Colombia. Mr. Thais arrived in Santiago on 2 October.

Bernard Ntegeye was appointed Resident Representative in Togo, succeeding **Dramane Ouattara** who was reassigned to Senegal. Mr. Ntegeye joined UNDP in 1989 as Deputy Resident Representative in Burkina Faso. Prior to that, he was Associate Economic Affairs Officer in the UN Environment Programme from 1979 to 1984, and later, became Programme Officer in Kenya from 1984 to 1989. Mr. Ntegeye reported in Lomé on 30 September.

Seyril Siegel was appointed Resident Representative in Venezuela upon reassignment of **Luis Thais** to Chile. Ms. Siegel has been with UNDP since 1966 during which time she served both in the field and at headquarters. Among her earlier assignments, she served as Resident Representative, a.i. in Ecuador, Deputy Resident Representative in Uruguay, Senior Policy Analysis Officer in the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation and most recently, Division Chief in the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. Ms. Siegel arrived in Caracas on 29 September.

Laura Canuto is now Chief, Division III in the Office for Project Services (OPS). Ms. Canuto, a physicist by training, joined UNDP in 1980 as Programme Development Advisor of the UN Fund for Science and Technology for Development. From 1986 to 1989, she was Executive Officer and, later, Senior Executive Officer in the Office of the Administrator. Prior to her appointment on 15 October, Ms. Canuto was Assistant Director in OPS's Planning and Analysis Division.



United Nations
Development Programme
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update

Vol. 3, no. 24, 26 November 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New York. In a speech to the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly here on 6 November, UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III announced that UNDP's mandate in the coming decade will be to translate human development "from words into concrete action." The global community has come to realize a new respect for the individual and a renewed focus on human beings, he told Assembly delegates.

Mr. Draper, who reported on UNDP operations over the past year, cited achievements on six development fronts: poverty eradication and grass-roots development, environmental problem-solving and natural resource management, management development in both the public and private sectors, technical co-operation among developing countries, the transfer and adaptation of technology for development, and the promotion of the role of women in development.

"UNDP has just concluded a successful pledging conference in which the confidence of our member-governments -- donor and recipient alike -- was

underscored by their financial contributions," said Mr. Draper. He said that the anticipated seven per cent increase in funding for core activities in 1991, to \$1.12 billion, was impressive against the current economic backdrop. However, he noted that half the increase resulted from the declining value of the US dollar against other currencies.

He also reminded delegates that UNDP's Governing Council committed itself to an eight per cent annual increase, which he said at the time would allow "little scope for increasing our service to developing countries."

"But, I am pleased to tell you here that UNDP is looking at its own practices to make sure the maximum amount of your contributions reaches the field," he said. "I have instructed the senior managers at headquarters to budget for a significant reduction from current levels of spending on salaries and administrative expense in 1992-93." In addition, UNDP has instituted training programmes to make managers more effective. For the first time in five years, Resident Representatives of all 112 field offices will assemble in January to participate in a week-long training programme on establishing objectives and evaluating staff performance.

Phnom Penh. A UNDP Liaison Office was opened in Cambodia late last month to support the efforts of the UN Transitional Authority which will oversee a ceasefire and national elections.

UNDP's Resident Representative in Rwanda, Edouard Wattez, was assigned to open the new office. UNDP is currently carrying out fact-finding missions in the country to lay the groundwork for the reconstruction and development of a peaceful Cambodia.

In March and April, UNDP conducted an infrastructure survey mission. This survey focused on the state of Cambodia's transportation and communications, specifically examining roads, railways, ports and inland waterways, civil aviation and telecommunications. In June and July, a second survey team identified projects for the rehabilitation of electrical power generation, and the improvement of water, health and housing.

Each team made recommendations concerning future technical missions to Cambodia relating to the reconstruction and development of the country's infrastructure. Improvement of transportation and communications is vital to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Transitional Authority when it ultimately begins operations in Cambodia.

Monrovia. Based on the findings of the UN security and relief assessment mission conducted

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here from 26 October - 1 November, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has authorized the immediate resumption of UN emergency operations in Monrovia. The fact-finding mission was led by UNDP Resident Representative Michael Heyn in his capacity as Special Co-ordinator for the Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia. Due to the country's civil war which began in December 1989, the UNDP office here has been temporarily based in Conakry, Guinea.

The recent assessment mission revealed widespread starvation and malnutrition among the 250,000 Liberians remaining in the capital city, along with the 600,000 refugees from Liberia who fled to neighbouring Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. The mission concluded that the critical needs of these refugees justify an immediate resumption of UN relief operations in Monrovia.

The first phase of such activities will be directed by the Special Co-ordinator who will lead an inter-agency humanitarian relief team to Monrovia. The group will include a World Food Programme logistics officer, a medical health co-ordinator, communications specialists, a sanitation expert, an operation support officer and a United Nations Volunteer doctor. Their immediate task will be to set up relief operations and support services.

New York. Last month the UN Secretary-General appointed Otto Essien as Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief

Operations in Angola. These duties are in addition to his current responsibilities as UNDP Resident Representative in Angola.

Nearly two million people in Angola face starvation as a result of widespread famine from prolonged drought and war. The Special Co-ordinator will be responsible for the overall supervision of the Special Relief Programme for Angola. On 8 November, the Secretary-General issued an urgent appeal for \$104 million to meet basic food, shelter, medical and logistic requirements of those most in need over the next six months.

To co-ordinate the international response to the emergency, UNDP will set up an Emergency Co-ordinating Unit within the UN system. This Unit will dispatch technical advisors to establish bases in Angola for monitoring needs and co-ordinating relief activities. Its aim will be to strengthen the country's capacity to carry out effective large-scale humanitarian relief operations in which UN and other agencies will be directly involved.

projects approved by the action committee

(all approvals subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

31 October 1990

Niger. Recurrent droughts, soil erosion and increased population pressures are diminishing available land for agriculture, forestry and livestock in this Sahelian country. Farm and grazing land has been particularly affected in the Dakoro District, a southern region with 200,000 rural inhabitants. A

UNDP preparatory project will help maximize the use of available resources and, at the same time, restore and conserve existing farm land. Socio-economic studies will be made on the availability and use of natural resources in the Dakoro District. Pilot projects on land-use planning and management will also be undertaken. Resulting data will be used to draw up a full-scale rural development project involving community participation. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$824,000 for agronomists, consultants, equipment and training. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. (NER/89/006)

Pakistan. Over half of the country's fruits are grown in Baluchistan Province. This project will build on previous efforts geared toward increasing fruit production in this region. Through a community outreach programme, fruit growers and farm groups will learn improved fruit production and post-harvest practices. More efficient irrigation systems will be introduced, along with plant protection techniques, orchard management, fruit handling practices and better marketing schemes. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3,376,000 for horticulturists and agronomists, small farm machinery and training. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives. (PAK/89/014)

Romania. In its transition from a centrally planned to a market economy, Romania has placed

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priority on improving management skills to promote entrepreneurship. As a result of this new economic direction, the Romanian Institute of Management was created in Bucharest. Its aim is to train managers and government officials in enterprise management. UNDP will help build the Institute's training capabilities. Management courses organized through the Turin Centre of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and fellowships at various European institutes will benefit 50 Romanian specialists. Equipment and training materials for the Institute will be supplied, and consultants made available. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$795,000 for consultants, training, fellowships and equipment. Executed by ILO and implemented by the Ministry of Labour. (ROM/90/001)

24 October 1990

Belize. Supplementary assistance will help to strengthen the technical capabilities of the Belize Forest Service in the areas of forest management, wildlife management, fire protection and conservation. Project activities will be centred in the pine forest region of the Southern Coastal Plain. The aim is to safeguard Belize's vast forest lands and wildlife, including national parks and protected areas. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$240,000 for forest management consultants, training and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Natural Resources. (BZE/87/009)

Bolivia. A master plan to improve water supply and sanitation facilities in the city of Oruro will be supported jointly by UNDP and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). UNCDF will provide capital assistance for constructing well and pumping stations, a water distribution system and a pilot wastewater treatment plant. In addition, UNCDF will set up a revolving fund for new sanitation facilities in the city's suburbs. UNDP's technical assistance will include provision of sanitation engineers, a credit consultant, a project co-ordinator and support staff. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$5,006,000. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$229,700. Government counterpart budget: \$311,535. Funds are to be used for subcontracts, equipment, credit fund, and support costs. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Corporacion Regional de Desarrollo de Oruro. (BOL/88/C02-BOL/89/004)

Guyana. Following negotiations with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the Government of Guyana agreed in 1989 to implement an Economic Recovery Programme. Emphasis will be placed on liberalizing the economy, reducing public sector deficits and enhancing efficiency of government administration. This project will provide critical management support to the key institutions involved in the Economic Recovery Programme. It will help improve macro-economic policy formulation and analysis. The project will also support the development of sound public sector investment plans, help improve fiscal management, and enhance the statistical database for economic and financial

management. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$64,000. Government cost-sharing through financing from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank: \$5,918,000. Funds are to be used for personnel, training and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS, the UN Industrial and Development Organization (UNIDO) and the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Implemented by the Ministry of Finance. (GUY/89/004)

Guyana. This project will enhance the performance of private industry, foster economic and technological development of the private sector, and increase exports of manufactured goods. Attention will be given to training, upgrading technologies, improving plant management and maintenance, ensuring quality control and designing specifications and packaging. A subcontract will also be carried out by the International Trade Centre to explore export opportunities. The project will support experts and consultants in the areas of plant management and production, financial management, costing, plant maintenance and export marketing. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$788,600 for consultants, subcontract, training and equipment. Government counterpart budget: \$1,450,000. Executed by UNIDO and implemented by the Guyana Manufacturers Association. (GUY/90/008)

Lao PDR. This project seeks to increase rice production and reduce environmental damages caused by slash-and-burn farming methods in Lao's northern provinces of Luang Namtha and

Oudomxay. UNCDF is funding construction of a new small-scale irrigation system covering an area of 600 hectares. It is also supporting the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems. These irrigation schemes will be managed by local communities who will receive additional support through UNCDF's credit funds. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$3,308,244 for construction subcontracts, equipment, vehicles and credit funds. Executed by the government and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation. (LAO/89/C03)

Malta. UNDP is helping to upgrade Malta's civil service to effectively carry out economic and administrative reforms launched in the late 1980s. UNDP's Management Development Programme will help create a Management Systems Unit within the Office of the Prime Minister. Specifically, a financial management expert will be provided to introduce a

computerized taxation system and improve Maltese skills in fiscal planning, budgeting and auditing. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$350,000 for consultants, training and equipment. Executed by the government and implemented by the Office of the Prime Minister. (MAT/90/001)

Swaziland. Over half of Swaziland's rural populations lacks access to potable water and adequate hygiene, resulting in high infant mortality and prevalence of water-borne diseases. UNDP will help to improve water supply and sanitation in the rural areas through assistance to the Rural Water Supply Board (RWSB). Technical support will help local communities to construct and maintain their own water supply systems. The project will be geared toward increasing availability of clean water to 44,000 rural residents. A health education programme, including the promotion of ventilated improved pit latrines, will be initiated. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,140,179 for building materials and consultants, fellowships and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by RWSB. (SWA/90/003)

Interregional project:

Additional funding from UNDP's Special Programme Resources is being provided to enable the Central Evaluation Office (CEO) to respond to requests for new evaluations of specific UNDP policies and programmes in the current cycle. They include reports on UNDP's contribution to least developed countries, UNDP financial policies on pre-investments, and technology assistance to India and China. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$300,000 for consultants, missions and reports. Executed by UNDP/CEO. (INT/90/707)

staff movement

Daan W. Everts, Executive Secretary of the UN Capital Development Fund, will assume his new post as Assistant Administrator and Director of the Office for Project Services effective 1 January 1991. He will succeed **Bernt A. Bernander** who is retiring. Prior to joining UNDP in 1986, Mr. Everts served with the Government of The Netherlands in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Head of the Programme for Industrial Development.



United Nations
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update

Vol. 3, no. 25, 10 December 1990

Published by the Division of Information,
United Nations Development Programme,
One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017

news and events

New York. UNDP pledged \$5 million over the next five years to set up the Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE). It will serve as an environmental "think tank" for Arab and European countries. As a research and resource centre on environmental conditions, it will be capable of mobilizing expertise for regional concerns. CEDARE will also act as a hub for existing institutions in the region, and serve as a public education centre.

CEDARE will focus initially on four issues: desertification and land degradation, marine resources and pollution, urbanization, and the use of freshwater resources. Already, four Arab governments -- Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco -- are competing to host the Centre's facilities.

"At a time when billions of dollars are being sent into the region for war equipment, we feel sure that some can be spent on peaceful purposes like this," says Mohamed A. Nour, Director of UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe.

Washington, D.C. An agreement between UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was signed here on 14 November. Its purpose is to strengthen the long-standing

collaboration between both institutions in identifying and carrying out economic and social development projects and pre-investment activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The two organizations agreed that priority projects in the region should promote improved services to low-income groups, productive use and protection of the environment, better public sector management, women in development, technological advancement and greater regional commerce.

Under the agreement, a Liaison Group from both institutions will be created to co-ordinate all collaborative activities between UNDP and IDB. It will help ensure that information is shared, and technical and administrative support is exchanged between the two organizations.

Washington, D.C. The US Office of Personnel Management (OPM) signed an agreement here with UNDP on 14 November to provide Central and Eastern Europe with training and technical assistance in public administration and civil service. Under this memorandum of understanding, OPM will help countries in the region to restructure civil service laws and human resource management. During the first 18 months of the project, OPM will pay up to \$150,000 in salaries and benefits for training and technical assistance. After that period, the project will be reviewed. UNDP will be responsible for the overall project management, including the selection of country co-ordinators. UNDP will also underwrite the travel and per

diem expenses for the personnel management experts selected by OPM to carry out the training.

Quito. Architects, urban planners, economists and engineers specializing in the preservation of historic cities gathered here on November 12-16 for an international seminar on the conservation of cultural property in the urban environment. The seminar was organized by the Getty Conservation Institute and UNDP/UNESCO regional project for cultural heritage and development. Experts participating in the seminar came from Latin America, the Caribbean, North America and Europe. Participants discussed strategies and methodologies for the rehabilitation of historic urban environments and the restoration, preservation, and conservation of monuments and their surroundings. Delegates from the US were supported by the National Endowment for the Arts in Washington, D.C.

Sylvio Mutal, Director of the UNDP/UNESCO cultural heritage project told the group, "One cannot preserve cultural richness in the midst of social poverty." He added that sound, cost-effective urban management must link historic preservation to urban development.

New York. UNDP will spend \$176.6 million on projects in China over the next five-year programming cycle. This represents the largest UNDP country programme worldwide. A total of \$155 million has been spent

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on China's country programme since 1986. UNDP provided \$134 million and the Chinese government contributed \$21 million.

UNDP's programme in China features short-term experts and consultants, transfer and adaptation of technology, and extensive study tours for Chinese specialists. The programme is a prime user of two UNDP development innovations: Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and the UN International Short-Term Advisory Resources (UNISTAR).

The TOKTEN programme brings specialists of Chinese origin, who live abroad, back to their homeland for two to eight week consultancies. The fields covered by TOKTEN range from aerospace engineering, computer science and management development, to oil prospecting, patent law and plant genetics.

UNDP's UNISTAR programme supplies non-Chinese specialists who are willing to accept short-term consultancies for little or no remuneration. The programme has grown rapidly over the last few years with more than 200 completed assignments in the fields of banking, science and technical research.

projects approved by the action committee

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14 November 1990

Angola. An Emergency Co-ordinating Unit will be set up within the UN system to help

mobilize international relief assistance in Angola. This Unit will dispatch technical advisors to establish bases here for monitoring needs and co-ordinating relief activities. A \$104 million humanitarian relief appeal was recently launched by the UN Secretary-General to abate starvation among nearly two million Angolans affected by prolonged drought and war. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$4,317,070 for administrative support staff and equipment. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and implemented by the Ministry of Planning/Government Emergency Unit. (ANG/90/010)

Chad. Large parts of N'Djaména, Chad's capital, were flooded in 1988. Following this emergency, the government introduced a large-scale flood control programme which received assistance from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The operation involves reconstruction of a network of drainage systems in low-lying sections of N'Djaména. As part of this broad effort, UNDP is providing a public works engineer to supervise repair of 10,000 sewers and two release ducts that will pump rainwater from the city to the river. The programme is being financed through a \$13.4 million credit from IDA and a \$3.3 million grant from UNCDF. Proposed UNDP contribution from Special Programme Resources: \$653,000. Funds are to be used for subcontracts, personnel and equipment. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Municipality of N'Djaména. (CHD/89/003)

Liberia. UNDP is providing logistical support for the resumption of UN emergency

relief operations in Liberia. Through this revised project, UNDP is providing additional funding to set up relief operations and support services. The immediate goal of the project is to help reduce widespread starvation and malnutrition among the 250,000 Liberians remaining in the capital city of Monrovia, along with the 600,000 refugees from Liberia who fled to neighbouring Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. Additional UNDP contribution: \$1,549,030 for programme support, in the form of a loan to be reimbursed through a forthcoming donor appeal. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (LIR/90/001)

Nicaragua. Nearly 70 per cent of Nicaragua's 3.5 million people live in poverty, without adequate housing, sanitation or health services. The recent civil war caused displacement of 500,000 people within Nicaragua, which has added pressure on basic social services. UNDP will help improve the living conditions in seven southeastern communities in El Tortuguero and Desembocadura de Rio Grande which were directly affected by the war. The project will support self-help enterprises such as community vegetable gardens, livestock development, coconut and cocoa production and a sawmill. Technical support for building houses, health centres, schools, parks, wells and latrines will be provided, and health workers and midwives will be trained. Proposed UNDP budget: \$2,216,198, of which UNDP is contributing \$207,600 and the Netherlands is contributing \$2,008,598. Funds are to be used for consultants for rural community production, a UN Volunteer (UNV), subcontracts, revolving funds,

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equipment and training. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Autonomous Government of the South Atlantic of Nicaragua. (NIC/90/009)

Pakistan. This project will explore the economic potential of zinc-lead deposits found in Duddar along the Lasbela-Khuzdar belt. The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) will be equipped for zinc-lead drilling and its mineral evaluation capabilities will be strengthened. Results will help determine future investment potential and will lay the groundwork for a full feasibility study. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$3,638,000 for a technical adviser, geologists, equipment and subcontracts for geophysical survey and drilling. Executed by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and implemented by PMDC. (PAK/89/034)

Sierra Leone. This second phase project will provide technical support to boost fish production along the coastal villages of the Shenge District. It will help local communities ensure regular availability of fishing gear and processing equipment. Repair and maintenance facilities and fisherman's co-operatives will also be established. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$1,535,500 for a management specialist, UNVs, fishing gear and equipment. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Forestry/Fisheries Department. (SIL/89/007)

Interregional project:

On a one-year trial basis, UNCDF will provide financial support to UNDP's Partners in Development Programme. These resources will be used for capital assistance to eligible non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based groups in least developed countries (LDCs). The primary aim is to reduce poverty by channelling "start-up" money to grass-roots enterprises. The project will also provide small capital assistance to NGO initiatives and local groups involved in socio-economic activities. The project will be executed by UNDP field offices in 10 participating LDCs. Each selected country will receive a UNCDF allocation of \$45,000. Individual self-help initiatives will be executed by NGOs or local groups which receive the award. Proposed UNCDF contribution: \$500,000 for subcontracts, evaluation and monitoring, and programme support. Executed by UNDP/Division for Non-Governmental Organizations. (INT/90/C01)

7 November 1990

Bangladesh. A series of studies reviewing the existing structure of secondary education in Bangladesh will be conducted under this preparatory phase. Their findings, which will be presented in a seminar, will lead to policy recommendations for the reform of secondary education. These plans will ultimately form the basis for a Secondary Education Development Programme with accompanying project proposals for future funding by UNDP and other donors. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$240,000 for an education researcher, local consultants, and support costs. Government-executed and

implemented by the Ministry of Education. Co-operating agency: UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). (BGD/90/003)

Ghana. This is a six-month extension project to improve planning and management of the country's education sector. The immediate objectives are to reorganize and strengthen the Ministry of Education and Culture and to help implement education reforms. The project will train government personnel in the areas of policy analysis, budget and finance, statistics and data processing. Additional UNDP contribution: \$478,300. Government cost-sharing through financing from World Bank/IDA: \$400,000. Funds are to be used for experts, subcontracts, study tours and office equipment. Executed by UNESCO and implemented by the Ministry of Education and Culture. (GHA/85/006)

Maldives. Banking is relatively new in this archipelago, and is available only in the capital city of Malé and its nearby islands. To diversify an economy that is largely based on fishery and tourism, and to stimulate economic growth in the rural areas, this project is helping to establish banking services in 15 outer atolls. A credit of \$3 million has been approved by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the Bank of Maldives to establish island banking facilities. A development banking specialist will be provided by UNDP for setting up banking procedures and training, and a plan to introduce rural credit programmes will be designed. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$523,000. Executed

by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Health. (MDV/89/004)

Uganda. Supplementary assistance under this project revision will help to improve vegetable and fruit crops, agricultural practices and farming systems. Additional experts will be made available to help improve fruit nurseries, vegetable seed multiplication centres and farming techniques. Equipment for seed production and rehabilitation of nurseries will also be provided. Increased UNDP contribution: \$616,000 for additional experts and equipment. Executed by FAO and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (UGA/87/003)

Interregional project:

This project will provide assistance for disaster preparedness activities in metropolitan areas of developing

countries that are prone to natural disasters. It will assist national and local organizations to assess the risk of disasters in their areas. Through this project, policy recommendations will be made for disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness in selected cities. Proposed UNDP contribution: \$210,000 for consultants and a subcontract. Executed by the UN Centre for Human Settlements in association with the World Bank. (INT/90/701)

staff movements

Jan Wahlberg, former Resident Representative in Papua New Guinea, was named Resident Representative in Barbados upon reassignment of **Rolf Stefanson**. Mr. Wahlberg's earlier assignments include Assistant Resident Representative in Ghana and Deputy Resident Representative in Samoa. Mr. Wahlberg arrived in Bridgetown on 27 October.

Mario Salzmänn was appointed Resident Representative in Ecuador. He succeeds **Costante Muzio** who is now Resident

Representative in Yugoslavia. Prior to his appointment on 25 October, Mr. Salzmänn was Deputy Resident Representative in Bolivia.

Per Janvid was appointed Resident Representative in the Sudan, succeeding **Michael Priestley**. Mr. Janvid was Resident Representative in Iran until his appointment on 30 October.

Abebe Ambatchew was named Director, Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) effective 1 January 1991. He succeeds **Surinder Chadha** who is leaving UNDP on 31 December 1990. Among his earlier assignments, Mr. Ambatchew was Special Assistant to the Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, Chief, West Central Africa Division, and later Chief, Programme Analysis Division, and Resident Representative in Zimbabwe. He is currently Director, Secretariat of Study on Support Cost Successor Arrangements and Related Issues, Office of the Administrator.



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